



Daily Report—

East Asia

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Daily Report

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Japan

Takeshita's Activities in Washington Reported

Holds News Conference

OW0402015589 Tokyo KYODO in English 2300 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Washington, Feb. 3 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said here Friday Japan's burden sharing efforts do not include any larger role in the military field.

Takeshita told a news conference that what Japan must do to contribute to the world is to achieve stable economic growth led by domestic demand, help United Nation's peace efforts, expand international cultural exchanges, and to increase official development assistance (ODA).

The prime minister said the United States does not expect Japan to undertake a larger military burden and the two countries fully understand they must cooperate in their respective world roles.

Concluding a 48-hour official schedule in Washington before flying to Los Angeles, Takeshita met reporters for 40 minutes and said that he was deeply impressed with expectations from many Americans who attach importance to ties with Japan.

Takeshita said he is sure that his current visit to the United States could create the foundation for friendship between the two countries.

Takeshita, who is currently on a week-long visit to the U.S., said relations between the two countries do not represent a mere bilateral relationship but influence the rest of the world.

He was the first leader of a major American ally to meet President George Bush since Bush was sworn in January 20.

Japan and the U.S. now account for 37 percent of the world's gross national product (GNP), Takeshita said.

The prime minister said he and President Bush agreed that Japan and the United States will respect each other and settle disputes, if any, through what he called "calm dialogue, policy coordination, and joint work."

Asked about where Japan will coordinate policies with the U.S., the Japanese Prime Minister said Japan as a member of the noncommunist world will cooperate with Washington in response to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring) efforts.

He said in a further move to coordinate policies Japan will provide more economic assistance to not only Asia but also to Latin America and Africa.

Closer consultations are necessary with the United States concerning assistance to Latin America and with Europe on assistance to Africa, Takeshita said.

Takeshita said the other field for policy coordination will be environmental protection, noting that Japan will host an international conference in September on the preservation of the environment.

Japan and the United States share the same views on the Soviet Union, Takeshita said, adding Washington understands Japan's call for the return of four Soviet-held northern islands.

Asked about Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's current visit to China, Takeshita said he welcomes moves toward rapprochement between the two communist giants. Both Japan and the U.S. will back China in promoting its open-door policy, he said.

On domestic economic affairs, the prime minister said he had no intention at the moment of moving to redenominate the Japanese yen. He said now is an inappropriate time to discuss the redenomination matter because the Government is in the process of imposing a new 3 percent indirect tax on all types of goods and services.

Asked about where he will go next, Takeshita said he has an interest in visiting the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

On the request by some Senators for a review of the Japan-U.S. project to develop the next generation support fighter, the FSX, Takeshita said the two countries took a long time to reach agreement on the joint development plan and he expects the work to begin as scheduled.

Five Senators sent a letter to President Bush on Wednesday warning that sharing technology with Japan would harm the long-term competitiveness of the American aircraft industry.

Takeshita is scheduled to return to Tokyo Tuesday, after paying call on former President Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles on Monday.

Meets With U.S. Senators

OW0402002189 Tokyo KYODO in English 2326 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Washington, Feb. 3 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Friday pledged to review the Japanese distribution system, which some critics view as import-inhibiting, as part of Japan's efforts to open its markets.

Takeshita, in a meeting a group of senators, assured them that he will honor his words once a promise is made.

"I will definitely translate words into action once a decision is reached, though it may take time," Takeshita said to the group of 17 ranking senators, including Majority Leader George Mitchell and Republican leader Robert Dole.

The hour-long meeting, described by Japanese officials as a "lively exchange," was the second such meeting Takeshita had with U.S. legislators during his stay in Washington.

On Thursday, Takeshita called on House Speaker Jim Wright following a meeting with U.S. President George Bush. As in the meeting with leaders of the House of Representatives Thursday, Takeshita faced a barrage of questions on defense and trade issues from what Japanese sources characterized as "straight-talking" senators.

Takeshita told the senators that Japan will continue to boost domestic demand and open its markets in a bid to encourage more imports.

The policy under consideration includes a review of Japan's distribution system, Takeshita said. However, Takeshita said Japan's trade surplus, which stood at 94.8 billion dollars last year, was closely related to the price of oil, a major Japanese import item.

He said a 1-dollar difference in the price of oil could have as much as a 2.1 billion-dollar impact on Japan's trade balance.

On Japan's position on defense sharing, Takeshita said his Government has already allocated a 5.9 percent increase in the defense budget and a 7.8 percent rise in the official development assistance program for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Takeshita also indicated that Japan has no plans to liberalize rice imports, saying Japan's basic policy is to ensure self-sufficiency in rice supply, a main staple food for the Japanese.

Rules Out Larger Military Role

OW0402085789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT
4 Feb 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 3 (KYODO)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday ruled out a military role for Japan in its search for a bigger say in world affairs, saying Japan will stick to nonmilitary fields in discharging its growing international obligations.

Takeshita also called for closer policy consultation with Washington for a "new start" in bilateral ties between Japan and the United States.

Takeshita was speaking at a news conference before he wound up a two-day visit to Washington for talks with President George Bush. It was Bush's first meeting with a foreign leader since he came to office on January 20.

"It is most important for our two countries to establish a bond of trust between us," Takeshita said of his meeting on Thursday with the new President.

He underscored Japan's growing importance as the U.S. ally by pointing out that the two countries account for 37 percent of the world output of goods and services.

"The problems that our two countries face are common problems for the whole world," Takeshita said.

Repeating a message he put forward to Bush Thursday, Takeshita said it is becoming increasingly important for the two nations to "coordinate their policies and engage in joint endeavors" in tackling issues that face each other.

The prime minister said policy coordination should not be limited to bilateral economic matters.

He said the two countries should consult each other on East-West relations, "particularly with respect to the Soviet Union."

Takeshita, wary about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's peace offensive toward the West, noted that there is an impediment in better relations between Tokyo and Moscow because of an unsettled Japanese demand for the return of group of islands seized and occupied by the Soviets since World War II.

Elaborating on Japan's posture in "burden sharing" with the United States, Takeshita said Tokyo sees its role as promoting economic assistance and other nonmilitary fields.

"I believe that was the common understanding between our two countries," he said.

However, there is palpable pressure in Washington, especially in Congress, over the disequilibrium in defense burdens between America and its allies. The U.S. spends around 6 percent of its GNP for defense whereas Japan spends about 1 percent.

The American irritation was reflected in a meeting Friday between Takeshita and a group of 17 ranking Senate members, including majority leader George Mitchell and Republican leader Robert Dole.

In sharp contrast to his fraternization session with Bush at the White House, Takeshita faced a barrel of questions at Capitol Hill from a group of what Japanese officials characterized as "straight-talking" senators concerned about defense and trade issues.

Pressed by the senators on Japan's posture on defense matters, Takeshita suggested that his government was already doing its part, as it has set aside a 5.9 percent increase in defense outlays for the new fiscal year beginning on April 1.

Japan's new defense budget, which follows a 5.2 percent increase in the current year, is among the biggest gainers in an otherwise tight-fisted budget scheme.

The 17 senators who showed up at the meeting also pressed Takeshita on Japan's sustained trade surplus, drawing a pledge from the prime minister to further open up Japan's markets and a review of its cumbersome distribution system which critics say is an invisible barrier to imports.

The hour-long meeting was the second Takeshita had with U.S. legislators during his stay in Washington. He also met House of Representatives leaders on Thursday.

Takeshita told the senators that Japan will further boost domestic demand and open up its markets in a bid to encourage more imports into Japan.

However, Takeshita said Japan's trade surplus, which stood at 94.8 billion dollars last year, was closely related to the price of oil, a major Japanese import item.

He said a one-dollar difference in the price of oil would affect up to 2.1 billion dollars in Japan's trade balance.

Before arriving in Washington, Takeshita had a meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York at which he pledged Japan's full support for U.N. peace activities.

Takeshita arrived in Los Angeles Friday night where he will meet with former president Ronald Reagan before heading for home on Monday.

Uno Comments on Summit, Burden-Sharing
*OW0302145189 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno by NHK newscaster Shimizu and NHK anchorman Hirano; Uno and Shimizu in Washington studio and Hirano in NHK Tokyo studio; from "NHK News Today" program:—live via satellite relay]

[Text] [Video shows Uno seated side by side with newscaster Shimizu] [Hirano] Foreign Minister Uno is in the Washington studio. I will ask him about the Japan-U.S. summit along with newscaster Shimizu who is with Mr Uno in Washington.

Mr Minister, thank you for being with us so early in the morning. I understand that at the beginning of the summit talks, President Bush proposed that—after the

example of Ron and Yasu—they call each other by their first names, George and Noboru. You were present at the talks. What was the atmosphere like?

[Uno] That is right. At the outset of the summit meeting the prime minister and the President sat facing each other, and Mr Baker and I sat next to them. Our seating was arranged that way. First of all, President Bush proposed to the prime minister that they call each other by their first names; that is, George and Noboru. The prime minister genially agreed, saying that stability in our bilateral relations is linked to the prosperity and stability of the world. They made this exchange, and their talks were very congenial from beginning to end.

[Shimizu] Let me ask questions from this end. Mr Minister, burden-sharing is a phrase we use quite often. However, the press statements by both sides this time did not use that phrase even once. What happened?

[Uno] The phrase burden-sharing is very misleading. Last year, Mr Shroeder, chairman of that committee, called on me. At that time, I told him: When you use the phrase burden-sharing, it sounds like Japan is taking over the U.S. burden; because the United States is short of money, Japan the economic giant should be made to take over that portion. This is the impression it creates. I am not very satisfied with this. To liken it to a Japanese instance, the tax office sends you a correction notice ordering you to pay under any circumstances. Should that be the impression, Japanese-U.S. relations would never improve. As far as we are concerned, we will generously contribute whatever burden sharing is required as long as it is for the sake of world peace and prosperity and in the nonmilitary area. This is what I said to Mr Shroeder and every government leader I have met. I believe that the United States is changing its idea of burden sharing to that of mutual cooperation between Japan and the United States in all areas—cultural, economic, economic prosperity of developing nations, and regional conflicts. We have maintained that we would be embarrassed if they did not change their thinking.

[Shimizu] Does that mean the phrase burden-sharing was not used at the summit talks?

[Uno] At the summit talks a phrase of that meaning was not used. It was used at a meeting between Mr Baker and me. I told him that Japan will cooperate in nonmilitary areas. Should such cooperation have military connotations, the people would not readily approve of it. This is because of the restrictions imposed under the Japanese Constitution and also because of the misgivings held by Asian countries—our neighboring countries—about Japan's past, legacies of the Pacific and other wars. If Japan should stir up those misgivings again, how can it help establish world peace? I will try to make it clear that this is Japan's position. This is what I told Mr Baker at my meeting with him.

[Shimizu] I want to ask you about the substance of that burden-sharing. There are various people in the United States who hold different views. Mr. Tower, for instance, calls for increased defense spending. Some others bring up official development assistance, and still others say that both areas should be increased. So, the opinion seems to be divided as to its content. Now, at the summit talks, did you find out the essence of the burden-sharing that the United States wants?

[Uno] Currently, the Japanese and U.S. GNP—Japan's alone accounts for a little more than 10 percent, does it not?—the GNP of the United States and Japan combined accounts for well over 1/2 of the world's. So, I believe that our two countries have many things to do to contribute to the world from that position. I said, in a nutshell, we will discuss anything as long as it is in the nonmilitary area. Of course, Japan and the United States are not the only countries in the world. There are also the summiteers and advanced nations, and even Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has said that his country is ready to share the burden if it concerns Asian issues. So, countries concerned should talk it over from top to bottom, and if they agree that the United States should bear so much and Japan so much, then the people would understand. I told him that this is what I believe.

[Shimizu] I understand that Mr Tower was at the luncheon party. Did he make any remarks?

[Uno] Mr Tower was not there. In the United States, Congress holds hearings on secretary-designates, and at a congressional hearing on his appointment, he is reported to have made remarks that in effect made light of provisions in Japan's Constitution. I explained to Mr Baker Japan's peace Constitution, the concern of neighboring nations about Japan's military buildup, and the fact that such remarks by Mr Tower can hurt the feelings of the Japanese people. I pointed out to him that the remarks came when we were getting the understanding of the people that Japan is doing its part for defense of its security, bearing costs appropriate for that purpose. I stressed the importance of mutual trust between the two nations and between individuals including ministers and conveyed to him my hopes that such incidents would not recur. Mr Baker remained quiet while I talked, but I think he understood what I meant.

[Shimizu] Did Mr Bush say anything specific about burden sharing?

[Uno] Mr Bush made no specific comment on the matter. He noted that both countries are economic powers of the world, and said the United States will tackle its deficit problems. Our prime minister on the other hand pointed out that Japan will make its economic contributions by expanding its domestic market. He stressed that Japan will fulfill its responsibility as a global power. There were no remarks which could be interpreted as pushing something on Japan.

[Hirano] I would like to interrupt from this end, sir. Regarding the subject of burden sharing, I am afraid that its meaning can be extended to include broader aspects in Japan-U.S. relations. More specifically, can its meaning be stretched to include cooperation in solving U.S. budget deficit problems, which no doubt are problems of the United States itself.

[Uno] They made it clear that they will make efforts to solve the deficit problems on their own. It was made particularly clear in talks between myself and the secretary of state, and there was no request for Japan's cooperation to help solve the deficit problems. Actually, we wish we could express our hope that the United States will solve the double deficit problems soon, but doing so would amount to interfering in its domestic affairs. However, we talked about the trade positions of the two countries from the viewpoint that Japan can help alleviate these problems by improving the positions.

[Hirano] Thank you, Minister, for joining us so early in the morning.

G-7 Meeting Ends; Finance Minister Comments
OW0402020289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 4 Feb 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 3 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said at the conclusion of a meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial powers Friday the prevailing levels of dollar value and interest rates are "perhaps within acceptable ranges."

But he was quick to point out during a news conference that there were divergent views on exchange rates with some delegates complaining about a strong dollar against their currencies.

Murayama said following 2 days of top-level monetary and financial meetings here that the world's seven largest democracies felt there was a "positive outlook" for the world economy.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoru Sumita, appearing at the news conference with Murayama, noted that the state of the world economy today is "more positive" than last September when finance ministers and central bank governors last met in West Berlin.

The G-7 groups the U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada.

During the daylong meeting Friday, Murayama said, the big seven agreed to continue their coordination in macroeconomic and exchange rate policies.

West European monetary authorities said they were bothered by a fresh surge in the dollar's value against their currencies.

Dubbed a "get acquainted" session, the latest G-7 meeting also touched upon possible measures to strengthen debt strategy covering heavily indebted middle-income countries.

A senior Japanese Finance Ministry official said no specific timetable was set for resolving the debt crises of these countries. "It's simply too difficult to do so," said the official.

At the news conference, Murayama said any debt strategy depends on if the private sector will go along with such proposals.

As the G-7 finance ministers and central banks governors resumed discussion after a lunch break, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker made a surprise appearance before the audience.

Takeshita, a former finance minister, related the episodes of international monetary talks he had attended, according to Japanese officials.

Takeshita and Baker, a former treasury secretary, were the principal figures behind the so-called Plaza Agreement of 1985 aimed at lowering the then overvalued dollar.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, host of the G-7 talks, told his counterparts from abroad that the new U.S. Administration of President George Bush is determined to cut the federal budget deficit.

Japanese and West German officials said they were impressed by Brady's strong determination to achieve the objective. But delegates from other countries were skeptical.

The G-7 meeting was the first for Murayama who succeeded Kiichi Miyazawa last December.

But its importance, several participants said, lay in the fact that it came just 2 weeks after Bush's inauguration as President.

"There was no urgent need for this meeting," a high-ranking U.S. Federal Reserve Board official told the Japanese delegation, according to conference sources.

Chinese-Soviet Summit Agreement Welcomed
*OW0402130789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 (KYODO)—Japan welcomed Saturday a Sino-Soviet agreement to hold a summit in Beijing in the middle of May.

Foreign Ministry officials said detente between China and the Soviet Union will play an immeasurable role in easing tensions not only in Asia but also throughout the world.

The officials expressed hope that the top-level meeting will help promote a settlement of the Kampuchean issue and improve the situation on the Korean peninsula.

They said the summit would not affect a planned visit to Moscow by Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, scheduled in early May.

Normalization of relations between the two communist giants reflects steady progress in the perestroika reforms in the Soviet Union and economic development in China, the officials said.

They said Japan's basic policies toward the Soviet Union and China would remain unchanged.

Japan will continue efforts to further develop friendly ties with Moscow and Beijing, they said.

Cut in Lower House Seats Planned in Reform
*OW0502085489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT
5 Feb 89*

[Text] Los Angeles, Feb. 5 (KYODO)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita disclosed his intention Sunday to reduce the number of seats in the House of Representatives from 512 to 471 next year.

Takeshita, here as part of a weeklong visit to the United States, told Japanese reporters at a hotel that he intends to carry out the reduction in line with his political reform policy.

He said his administration also plans to reduce the lower house seat number by one to 511 during the current regular Diet session which will be reopened February 10.

The prime minister said he intends to further cut the number to 471 as stipulated in the public office election law on the occasion of the centenary of Japan's parliamentary system in the fall of next year.

Takeshita said he will ask the election system deliberation council now dormant to resume its activity by the end of this month to study what he has in mind.

He also disclosed that his administration is studying a politicians' ethics law to avoid the recurrence of such widespread scandals as the Recruit affair.

A number of leading politicians, their secretaries, bureaucrats, business executives and journalists are involved in the Recruit scandal.

They are said to have earned huge profits by being allowed to buy pre-listed stocks in Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate firm affiliated with the information giant Recruit Co., and selling them at a substantial profit after they were put on the open market in the fall of 1986.

Takeshita ruled out the possibility of dissolving the lower house for a general election this summer.

Asked by a reporter whether there is a possibility of calling a general election to coincide with a House of Councillors election this summer, Takeshita said, "I can't say that's impossible."

"Such elections should not be called with selfishness in mind, but it's better not to discuss it further," he added quickly.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party scored major victories in simultaneous elections of both houses in the 1980s and political sources speculated a "double election" might be called this year.

Takeshita arrived in Los Angeles Friday night from Washington where he held talk with President George Bush who took office January 20.

While in Los Angeles, he will meet briefly with former president Ronald Reagan before heading home Monday.

North Korea

Bush Upcoming Visit to South Criticized

SK0402053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT
4 Feb 89

["Why Is Master Coming to His Servant?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today says that the South Korean tour of Bush is aimed at further converting South Korea into a tool of the U.S. policy of division and war and a springboard for anti-socialist offensive and taming the traitor No Tae-u as a faithful lackey.

It can be seen that the Bush administration thinks much of South Korea in its Asia-Pacific policy from the military point of view, stresses the paper in a signed commentary.

It goes on:

This is all the more clearly proved by the known facts which synchronized with his assumption of office. U.S. State Secretary Baker made much ado about "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula and cried that "there can be no reduction or withdrawal of U.S. forces" in South Korea at the present stage. U.S. Defence Secretary Tower [as received] said that South Korea is "indispensable for security" in the Asia-Pacific area and that the United States has "no idea of withdrawing U.S. forces" from South Korea. And in the U.S. "foreign security aid plan" for the fiscal 1990 the U.S. forces in South Korea were described as a "deterrent force against attack" by someone.

It brings their attempt into bolder relief that in defiance of the strong public protest and denunciation the U.S. imperialists started the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres, a test nuclear war against us, and plan to stage the "Pacific exercise" in the coming fall with its spearhead directed against us.

It is for the execution of a more reactionary Korean policy that Bush appointed Gregg, who was his assistant for security during the term of his office as vice-president, had long built his career in the U.S. CIA and was well versed in the Korean affairs, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea and that he appointed former Ambassador to South Korea Lilley U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asia. [as received]

It is clear, therefore, that his forthcoming junket of South Korea is not for sightseeing.

As the South Korean tour of the successive U.S. rulers served the purpose of grossly violating the national interests of the Korean people, so the aim of trip to South Korea of Bush cannot be otherwise.

The Bush administration must renounce its anachronistic Korean policy and withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Comment on Purpose of Visit

SK0502043289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0008 GMT 4 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 4 February commentary: "Why Does the Master Try To Visit His Puppet?"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, Bush, who has taken office as a new President of the United States, will drop in on South Korea on his way to Japan toward the end of February. He himself placed a call to the puppet to inform him of his planned junket to South Korea.

This is an indication of the particular importance that the Bush regime attaches to South Korea in its policy toward Asia and the Pacific. A statement in a U.S. defense report for the new fiscal year that East Asia and the Pacific can become a stage of a future global war shows that the Bush government attaches importance to South Korea, mainly from the military point of view. This is even more clearly proved by the various known facts which were timed to coincide with Bush's taking office.

U.S. Secretary of State Baker, babbling about threat posed by the North on the Korean peninsula, has stated that at the present stage there can be no such thing as reduction or withdrawal of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. Tower, who has been appointed to the office of U.S. secretary of defense, while saying that South Korea is indispensable for stability in Asia and the Pacific, said that the United States has no thought of pulling U.S. troops out of South Korea.

Also, a U.S. foreign security aid plan for fiscal year 1990 described U.S. troops occupying South Korea as a deterrent to somebody else's attack. Meanwhile, the U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST wrote in a recent issue that those in official circles [kongsik kye chung] in the United States had remarked that it is not time for the United States to play its role in the issue of relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula and that as far as this issue is concerned, North-South negotiations should be made a precondition. In other words, this means that the U.S. authorities are not willing to play the role of a responsible party in the Korean question.

As is clearly indicated by such facts, the current U.S. Administration has not only inherited the anachronistic and stubborn policy toward Korea from its predecessor Reagan administration, but has also assumed as a basic policy the persistent clinging to confrontation and the splittist lines using the military occupation of South Korea as leverage and to seize South Korea indefinitely as an aggressive military base against our Republic and other socialist countries as well as a bulwark against communism.

Such an attempt by the U.S. imperialists brings into bolder relief the fact that they have again begun to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a nuclear test war against us, in defiance of strong public protest and denunciation, and that they are planning to stage a Pacific exercise, with its main focus riveted on us, this coming fall.

Bush's appointment of Gregg as U.S. ambassador to South Korea—his assistant in charge of security affairs while he was vice president and a person who is known to have worked for a long time for the U.S. CIA as its key official and to be well versed in intelligence concerning Korea—and his act of having taken Lilley, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, into his service as U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs [as heard] should be seen as an expression of Bush's readiness to execute a more reactionary policy toward Korea.

It is clear that the junket Bush plans to make to South Korea after such an arrangement is not for the purpose of sightseeing. As is made obvious in his announcement that he will discuss ways to promote the friendship and pending issues with the South Korean puppets, his junket to South Korea is aimed at converting South Korea further into an instrument in U.S. splittist and war lines as well as a springboard for antisocialist offensive and at taming the puppet traitor No Tae-u well as their faithful lackey.

The U.S. imperialists are now encouraging the No Tae-u clique to a military buildup and war preparations and to the game of playing with cross-recognition and northward policy aimed at fabricating two Koreas while driving the clique out to a brutal and fascist suppression against the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

By so doing, the U.S. imperialists seek to push ahead with strategy toward Asia and the Pacific, to bring under control a crisis facing their colonial rule in South Korea, and to remain masters there indefinitely.

Just as junkets to South Korea by successive U.S. ruling circles have severely trampled underfoot the national interests of the Korean people, there is no way Bush's junket to South Korea could be otherwise.

The Bush government should give up its anachronistic policy toward Korea and take U.S. troops and nuclear weapons away from South Korea.

Kim Il-sung Receives Message From Gorbachev
SK0402104389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT
4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks dated January 31 from Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in reply to his message of sympathy sent in connection with the heavy human and material losses in some areas of Armenia, the Soviet Union, owing to strong earthquake.

The message of thanks said:

I, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and the entire Soviet people, express deep thanks to you, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for expressing sincere sympathy over the tragic natural calamities in Armenia and sending relief materials.

The tragedy in Armenia has further united our people and brought a common pain to the hearts of all people on our planet.

We regard this unprecedented campaign of international solidarity as an expression of a positive change which is taking place in the world as a whole and as all people's awareness of the commonness of their destinies.

I am convinced that to more comprehensively develop the Soviet-Korean relations will contribute to strengthening the friendship between our two peoples and deepening the USSR-DPRK cooperation in the international arena in the interest of peace and socialism.

'Team Spirit' Called 'War Maniacs Sophistry'
SK0402020789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2120 GMT 2 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February commentary: "War Maniacs' Brigandish Sophistry"]

[Text] The focal point of public opinion at home and abroad is riveted on the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who are once again conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year.

Since every past "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in South Korea has aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme and led it to the brink of war, it is natural for the people of the world to express great concern about this reckless war exercise being conducted this year again by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique just as in the past.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a preliminary war as well as a nuclear test war against the northern half of the republic. The United States has no justification nor any political and military reasons and conditions to conduct such a criminal military exercise in South Korea this year again.

The situation on the Korean peninsula and in its neighboring region is now turning into a phase favorable to settling the Korean question by peaceful means.

There have been several rounds of meetings between the parliamentarians from both the North and South to prepare for the North-South joint parliamentary meeting and even high-level political and military talks, sports talks, and student talks have already been placed on the calendar. Also, our proposal for a North-South political consultative meeting has freshly been put forward. Even the international situation as a whole shows signs of detente and the voices of the peace-loving people of the world demanding a peaceful settlement of the Korean question are getting louder by the day.

Relaxing the state of confrontation and settling feuds through dialogue and negotiations has become an international trend. If its words to the effect that it is interested in easing tensions and favors dialogue on the Korean peninsula are not false, the United States should, as a matter of course, do something practically useful to ease tensions and help peace on the Korean peninsula rather than conduct a large-scale military exercise to prepare for a war of northward invasion.

For all intents and purposes, to conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in South Korea this year again, as in the past, not only runs counter to the desire of the people for peace in Korea and peaceful reunification of the country, but it also does not correspond to the global trend that is moving toward detente.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are trying to justify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise by arguing that it is an exercise conducted regularly, that is defensive in nature, and that it has nothing to do with dialogue between the North and South. However, this can never be accepted. They are only a poor excuses of criminals who are plagued by guilty consciences.

To say that the "Team Spirit" military exercise cannot be called off as it is a regularly conducted exercise—is an expression of unwillingness to abandon the exercise for a war of northward invasion under any circumstances—only lays bare their unchanging aggressive intention.

The aggressive objective behind the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and its offensive and provocative contents and forms have long been revealed the world over. Whatever kind of sleight of hand it may perform, the United States can never camouflage the "Team Spirit" war exercise as an exercise with defensive aims.

Words of the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea to the effect that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise does not pose a threat to us or that it will not affect peace and North-South talks is brazen-faced sophistry that also does not match facts and reason. It is rudimentary common knowledge that a military exercise conducted, with the mobilization of vast armed forces in the half of the other country under occupation, is not only a show of force, but also a threat to the opposing party.

Vast military forces stand face to face on the Korean peninsula across a Military Demarcation Line. Under circumstances like this, a large-scale military exercise inevitably provokes the opposing party greatly and poses a direct threat to it. Also, the U.S. imperialists' military exercise conducted in the state of acute military stand-off could spill over into an actual war at any given moment.

Precisely because of this, our Republic's government a few years ago made a decision to cease conducting large-scale military exercises in the whole territory of the northern half of the republic and halt all forms of military exercises during the period of North-South talks as an important measure to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and to create an environment favorable to North-South dialogue and then proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to it.

Discontinuing military exercises against each other on the Korean peninsula is an indispensable condition for easing tension and for successful progress in the North-South dialogue.

Dialogue is for peace and military exercises are for war. It is self-evident that dialogue and military exercises are incompatible just as peace and war are not compatible.

In a reality in which the opposing party to a dialogue is being threatened with gunfire, sitting together alone cannot lead to an exchange of well-intentioned words, nor will it produce a good outcome. This is well demonstrated by the history of past dialogue.

Facts firmly prove that the United States does not want dialogue in our country and is not interested in peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

Such things as peace and detente habitually referred to by the U.S. imperialists are all purely bogus and the only thing they still want is confrontation and war.

Those who swim against the trend of the times and trample underfoot the people's desire and aspirations will never get away with such things.

The U.S. imperialists should not run riot indiscreetly.

Guards With 'Chemical Bombs' at U.S. Institutions
SK0302153489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 11:13 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group ordered the police across South Korea on February 1 to intensify guards, crying that the student movement is raising high anti-U.S. slogans and student attacks on U.S. institutions take place one after another, according to a report.

Under this order, police guarding the U.S. Embassy, "American Cultural Centres," U.S. military setups and American residential quarters has been drastically reinforced and they patrol around U.S. institutions all day long, throwing a threefold cordon. Unable to rest assured with this, the fascist clique has made the police carry even chemical bombs.

At the same time, a spokesman for the puppet government issued a "statement" threatening that attacks on the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju and other U.S. institutions would be "severely dealt with."

This fully shows how much the No Tae-u group which is staking its fate on the U.S. imperialist master is fear-stricken by the anti-U.S. sentiments running high among the South Korean people.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the fascist clique ward off the spearhead of the people's attack on the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

'Double, Treble Police Cordons'

SK0602084589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary denouncing the No Tae-u group for throwing double and treble police cordons around the U.S. Embassy, the "U.S. cultural centres" and other U.S. establishments.

Branding this as a spasm and disgraceful treachery of those who are frightened by the anti-U.S. struggle growing among the South Korean people, the paper says:

On February 1, the South Korean puppet police headquarters issued to police across South Korea an order to tighten the guard of the U.S. establishments and a spokesman for the puppet government threatened that attacks on these establishments would "be sternly and determinedly dealt with."

This is treachery which can be committed only by the pro-U.S. stooges and fascist murderers who are trying to prolong their remaining days by selling off the country and the nation to the U.S. imperialist masters.

What is disgusting is that the puppets spun out a string of treacherous jargon, alleging that attacks on U.S. establishments might "damage the friendly relations" with the United States and develop into a diplomatic problem."

This only reveals that the puppets are a gang of traitors who cannot live a day without the patronage of the United States which they worship as they do their forefathers and an unpardonable challenge to and mockery of the South Korean people who are shedding blood in the struggle under the slogan of anti-U.S. independence and reunification.

Facts show that the people cannot enjoy freedom and democracy nor achieve the reunification of the country with the aggressors and traitors left in South Korea.

Allegations of North's Military Buildup Scorned

SK0602084889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Feb 89

["Brigandish Logic"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—The U.S. official quarters are setting afloat the false rumor that the DPRK has largely reinforced its army and contending that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is possible only after a cutback of its armed forces. But this is a foolish lie which can convince no one.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a commentary today.

The news analyst notes:

The most loud-mouthed in such assertions is Lilley who was the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and is now assistant secretary for Asian affairs of the U.S. State Department. [as received]

In letting loose such jargon, the U.S. imperialists seek to disparage our sincere efforts for disarmament, justify their military moves in steadily reinforcing their aggression forces in South Korea and invent a pretext to evade U.S. troop pullout.

And, with such deception, they hope to lull the struggle of the people and students demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and sidetrack their attention and, furthermore, quell the rising waves of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and cool the ardent desire of the South Korean people for reunification.

The hectic campaign of the U.S. imperialists to find a pretext to justify their occupation of South Korea makes people foresee that they will intensify their moves of division, confrontation and war in Korea in the future.

We cannot but heighten vigilance against this.

An early end must be put to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, the main threat to peace on the Korean peninsula and chief stumbling block in the way of its reunification.

'Team Spirit' Aircraft Accidents Noted
SK0602102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—A helicopter of the puppet Air Force crashed on February 3 while flying above Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province, in a war exercise to invade the northern half of Korea, according to a report.

On February 2 a fighter-bomber "F-4D" of the puppet air force plunged into the sea off Sosan and on January 30 a nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bomber of the U.S. Air Force base in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, crashed in the sea off Kunsan.

The frequent crash of war planes in South Korea is drawing public attention.

This shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are running about in the provocative "Team Spirit 89" joint military game against the northern half of the Republic.

North Makes 'Demand' for 446th MAC Meeting
SK0502032789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Text] Our side made a demand to the U.S. side to have a MAC meeting.

Our side to the MAC today made a demand to the U.S. side to have the 446th MAC meeting at 1100 on 7 February 1989 in the MAC conference room at Panmunjom.

Premier's Message Lists Delegates to Talks
SK0402110189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT
4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a telephone message to Kang Yong-hun, South Korean "prime minister," through the Red Cross hot line.

The message says:

I inform you of the following list of the delegation of our side to February 8 preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks:

Head of the delegation:

Paek Nam-chun, councillor of the Administration Council

Delegates:

Yu Song-chol, department director of the Administration Council

Choe U-chin, department director of the Foreign Ministry
Choe Song-ik, department director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Kim Yong-chol, deputy department director of the Ministry of People's Armed Force

South Said To Fire at Post in North
SK0302153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation by firing large-calibre machinegun bullets at a post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) Southeast of Mt. Sobang in the central sector of the front at around 14:15 today.

After entrenching themselves and installing a large-calibre machinegun, some 10 armed bandits took aim and fired several rounds toward the post of our side opposite them.

The personal safety of the civil policemen of our side who were on their routine duty was seriously threatened and furniture of the post was destroyed due to the reckless military provocations of the South Korean puppets.

The military provocation in the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line, timed to coincide with the aggressive "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers the U.S.

imperialists and the South Korean puppets started simulating an attack on the northern half of Korea fully shows that they seek confrontation and war, not "detente" and "dialogue."

The South Korean puppets must see clearly what will come of such heavy gun firing in the DMZ where military personnel of both sides stand in confrontation with each other, and act with discretion.

Radio Alleges South Combat Ship Infiltration
SK0402094589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] The South Korean puppets infiltrated four combat ships deep into territorial waters in the West Sea of our country, thus committing a grave military provocation.

At about 0955 today, the South Korean puppets illegally infiltrated four combat ships deep into territorial waters west of Changsando in the West Sea of our country, thus committing a grave military provocation.

The four combat ships of the South Korean puppet Army, which infiltrated, in a close formation, deep into our territorial waters in the West Sea today, fled southward when naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army were mobilized.

The act of openly infiltrating the combat ships of the South Korean puppet army into our nation's territorial waters is a premeditated and deliberate military provocation maneuver designed to strain the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme point.

Our people and the soldiers of the People's Army are closely watching with high vigilance the grave military provocation maneuvers perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets in the area along the DMZ in the Military Demarcation Line and on the sea, while staging the adventurous "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise.

The South Korean puppets should immediately discontinue all military provocations and hostile activities that strain the situation and run counter to the aspirations of the Korean people for reunification and the trend of the world toward overall detente.

Message Sent on Fishing Boat Crewmen
SK0402034589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Telephone message from Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, to the president of the South Korean Red Cross Society]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, President of the ROK [Tae-han] Red Cross Society

It is said that the unidentified crewmen of your side who were captured on 28 January after illegally infiltrating into the territorial waters of our side are being investigated by an organ concerned. The organ concerned of our side wants your side to send a list of the names of crewmen of the two boats, "Taeyang-ho 37" and "Taeyang-ho 38", and their personal data.

I want your side to express (?decorum) to the request of the organ concerned of our side and to send necessary materials to it as soon as possible.

[Dated] 4 February 1989
[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society

Communique Issued on Vessels
SK0302155689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1523 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has been authorized to report as follows:

As is known, two unidentified ships were apprehended by a patrol boat of the Korean People's Army in our side's territorial waters northwest of Changsan cape of the West Sea on January 28.

According to an information from the competent organ, those ships are "Taeyang No. 37" and "Taeyang No. 38" belonging to the Taeyang Fisheries Association in Inchon, South Korea, which illegally intruded into our side's territorial waters up to 38 degrees 22 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees ten minutes east longitude with 22 crewmen aboard.

In this connection, the South Korean authorities sent us a Red Cross telephone message raising an outcry over "abduction to the North" in the "high seas" and demanding "unconditional repatriation." On February 1, they even made the "minister of culture and information," the "government" spokesman, publish a "statement," indiscreetly hurling mud at us, the victim, like the guilty party filing the suit first.

Such act of the South Korean authorities cannot be regarded as a proper act of people with normal thinking power.

According to the investigation by the competent organ and confession of crewmen, leaving Inchon port on January 23, the "Taeyang 37" and the "Taeyang 38", for the purpose of intruding into our side's territorial waters, sent the communication chief of a ship to the Taehuksan Island off South Cholla Province, and made him send there a false radio message that the ships "continue sailing south after passing by the Palmi Island to make it appear that the ships were sailing around the Taehuksan Island when they were actually sailing northward and illegally intruding into the territorial waters of our side.

Before entering into our side's territorial waters the two ships erased the names of the ships "Taeyang 37" and "Taeyang 38" in the area 37 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees east longitude on January 24 and continued northward with their names struck off till they infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our side.

It is not the first time that the ships "Taeyang" intruded into our side's territorial waters. According to the statement of the skipper of the "Taeyang No. 37," those two apprehended ships had illegally infiltrated into our territorial waters twice in the past by the same method.

According to a South Korean radio report, the Inchon district "maritime police corps" of South Korea walked off the owner of the ships "Taeyang" who had submitted a false list of crewmen's names stating that the communication chief was aboard the ship, the communication chief of the "Taeyang No. 37" who sent off the false radio message about the position of the ships, and the younger brother of the owner of the ships who had lent his radio operator's license, and applied for detention warrants for them. This clearly indicates who is behind this incident and who is to blame.

All the facts prove that the infiltration of the aforesaid South Korean ships into our territorial waters is by no means accidental, but is a prearranged deliberate act.

Such being the case, the South Korean authorities should better have frankly admitted and apologized for the intrusion of the South Korean ships into our side's territorial waters.

Nevertheless, they, the infiltrator, far from apologizing, are calling us, the victim, to task, crying over "kidnapping to the North". This is an insolent and rash act bereft of elementary common knowledge and morality.

Isn't it clear enough that we did not capture the ships in question in the sea off Inchon or near the Huksan Island, South Korea?

The two ships were apprehended after they intruded into our side's waters 22.5 miles from the extension of the Demarcation Line in the West Sea. It is a self-defensive right to capture ships which infiltrate 105 ri deep into other's territorial waters and it is a general usage that, in such a case, the violator must be dealt with deservedly.

It is preposterous for the South Korean authorities to clamour about "kidnapping" and "unconditional repatriation".

It is a rule that the thief feels uneasy.

It is clear that the South Korean authorities are impudently picking a quarrel with us.

In the recent period we have taken series of reasonable peace initiatives and made proposals for negotiation from the desire to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieve the national unity and peaceful reunification at an early date. Our reunification-orientated proposals have evoked the sympathy of the people of broad strata and public figures of South Korea. This has made the South Korean authorities who seek confrontation and permanent division feel uneasy.

The South Korean authorities who had been groping for a way out of this took the case of the ships "Taeyang" as a good chance to use it as a political expedient of anti-communist confrontation against the North.

We who desire to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country by joining hands with the South Korean fellow countrymen do not have the slightest intention to do harm to the compatriots in the south.

It is understandable that people who have reason are skeptical of the campaign of the South Korean authorities for the "repatriation of the seamen kidnapped to the North," regarding this as one more "shocking operation" to sidetrack the popular sentiments from the northern half of the Republic and incite hostile feelings and anti-communist consciousness within the nation.

The South Korean authorities are kicking up a confrontation row against the North, failing to produce any evidence to support their allegation of "kidnapping to the North". This only reveals more glaringly their case-hardened anti-nation and anti-reunification physiology.

The anti-north confrontation campaign of the South Korean puppets to throw a wet blanket over the ardent desire of the nation for reconciliation, unity and reunification will face curse and denunciation of the entire people.

The investigation into the apprehended ships by our competent organ continues.

North-South Trade Termed Fictitious Propaganda
SK0502130589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0008 GMT 5 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 5 February commentary:
"Falsehood Cannot Turn Into Truth"]

[Text] As is known, the North and the South are today in the state of acute political and military confrontation. Despite our consistent peace-loving efforts, the South Korean ruling bunch is constantly aggravating the state of tensions between the North and the South while pursuing confrontation and division under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Any move for improvement of the relations with us in South Korea is regarded as a pro-communist act benefiting the enemy that constitutes a crime. Even at this moment, a wholesale commotion of confiscating books and publications related to us is being waged in many places.

Despite the opposition by our people and the peace-loving people of the world, the United States and the South Korean puppets are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by again staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a preliminary war and test nuclear war against us.

For reasons clear to everyone, in North-South relations, where only confrontational hostility exists, economic cooperation and exchanges cannot possibly take place. However, the South Korean puppets, bringing the government-patronized trumpeters to the front, are loudly raving as if direct trade negotiations are underway between the North and the South and certain commodities are being exchanged. Thus they are running amok with slanderous fictitious propaganda, fabricating a new lie each day.

Some time ago, a South Korean radio carried the preposterous report that an agreement had been reached between the Jindo Trading Company in South Korea and us on establishing and operating a joint-venture fur enterprise and that this agreement was made at the proposal of the North in an auction house of a certain foreign country. Then the radio said that thus Jindo even cancelled its plan to cooperate with another country.

No matter how many times a crow may caw, the tone of its caw will not change. Likewise, the trumpeters who were bought off and are being manipulated by the dictatorial regime in the den of schemes cannot make any rightful remarks.

On many occasions in the past, we exposed that the slanderous fictitious propaganda of the South Korean ruling bunch concerning North-South trade is a concoction designed to settle the serious crisis in its dictatorial rule by winning the people's favor and to use it for the permanent division of the nation into two Koreas. The rumor which the South Korean puppets are spreading about establishment of a North-South joint-venture company is part of such a concoction.

According to available materials, a person claiming to be the president of the Jindo Trading Company in South Korea appeared at the exhibition of examples of fur products which was held in Leningrad from 11 to 24 January. Our relevant functionaries did not even sit together with him nor did they reach any agreement. However, the South Korean hackwriters took photographs of a few scenes of the president of that company who was merely passing by our delegates together with several reporters. With this, they are loudly talking about contacts, agreements, and so forth.

This is precisely the background of the rumor about establishing joint venture companies. What an ugly and filthy act this is! This example alone shows the slanderous fictitious nature of the puppets' propaganda on trade.

Chong Chu-yong, a South Korean compatriot entrepreneur who visited the northern half of the republic to visit his hometown, clearly stated that as for the issue of North-South trade, it is a matter of hope and there is not even one single case of direct trade at this point. By taking advantage of trade relations between the North and the South, the No Tae-u group is attempting to find a way to survive. However, this is a foolish and cowardly act.

Even if the No Tae-u group frantically attempts to describe as real the economic relations which have not been realized due to the state of confrontation between the North and the South, not striving to resolve such basic issues for improving North-South relations as suspending the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and easing tension, no one will believe this.

No matter how many times a concoction is repeated, falsehood cannot turn into truth, and the popular masses and just public opinion which the puppets regard as the target of their smear propaganda will never fall to the temptation. The South Korean ruling bunch should clearly realize that its political gamble of deceiving the people and ridiculing public opinion will not bring about any good consequence for its own destiny.

The government-patronized journalists and hackwriters in South Korea who were bought off with some money should have a sense of honor and act with discretion.

Analyst Denies Accord With Fur Company
SK0502090689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 5 Feb 89

["Fakeup Cannot Be Truth"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets are making quite a noise through their venal trumpeters as if "talks on direct exchange of goods" were held and goods were being exchanged between the North and the South of Korea, and are getting overheated in their smear campaign with a glib talk about their fakeups with every passing day.

In this regard a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says that no matter how much they may fabricate things, fakeup cannot be truth, and the masses of the people and unbiased public opinion whom the puppets regard as an object of their smear campaign would never be taken in by rumours of the sort.

The news analyst goes on:

Some time ago, a South Korean radio aired a ridiculous report that a "joint-venture business in fur and clothes" would be established and operated between us and the

Jindo Trading Co. of South Korea. Adding that such an "agreement" came as a result of the "North's offer" at a fur auction house abroad, it said they decided to withdraw a plan of joint venture they had agreed upon with a foreign country because of this.

We have already clarified on several occasions that the "North-South exchange of goods" on the lips of the South Korean rulers is a fakeup designed to win public favor and thereby defuse the crisis of their dictatorial rule which has now reached a serious phase and use it to keep the nation divided permanently into "two Koreas."

No exception is this rumour of the South Korean puppets about "establishment of a North-South joint-venture company."

According to data available, the director of the Jindo Trading Co. of South Korea showed up at an exhibition of fur goods samples held in Leningrad from January 10 to 24. Our officials concerned neither sat at one table with him, nor had they come to terms with anything. However, South Korean penny-a-liners took pictures of the director passing by our delegates, accompanied by some reporters, and described it as "contacts" and "agreement." This is the truth of their talk about "establishment of a joint-venture company."

The South Korean rulers must see clearly that a political gamble of deceiving the people and flouting public opinion will bring no good results to their own fate. The "government"-subsidized press and penny-a-liners in South Korea had better feel shameful for it and deport themselves well.

KAL Incident Investigations, Trial Denounced
*SK0402161289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet prosecution on February 3 went out its way to publish what it called "Results of Investigation" into the KAL incident that occurred in late November the year before last year and "prosecuted without physical restraint" the "criminal who exploded the plane" called Kim Hyon-hui.

Accordingly, Kim Hyon-hui is to be referred to a "trial" and the first "hearing" will reportedly open at the end of this month, if not later.

The South Korean puppets behaved disgracefully, unwrapping again the already cracked ware, maliciously slandering us who have nothing to do with the KAL incident.

As already exposed, the KAL incident is no more than a drama invented by the puppet rulers for their own sake.

The South Korean puppets, truth to tell, published the so-called "Results of Investigation" which were fabricated in a backroom of the "Security Planning Board" in an effort to shift the blame for the incident at the door of our Republic.

Failing to produce a single material evidence concerning the missing airliner or clarify its whereabouts and cause of the accident, they attempted to shift the responsibility for the incident onto us with the help of a false script composed of a hundred and one lies and contradictions. How could it convince people?

When the puppets staged the drama of "escorting" a girl named Kim Hyon-hui to the prosecution in late November last year, South Korean students and people raised many doubts about the very enigmatic KAL incident through their wallpapers and meetings and sharply accused the puppet authorities for concluding that it was a work of the North without clear explanation."

The "results of investigation" made public by the puppet prosecution this time contain nothing new, save the contradiction-ridden announcement of the "Security Planning Board" in January last year.

As for the lifeboat, parts and so forth the puppet prosecution claimed to have "confirmed" as "wreckage of the KAL plane" and "adopted as evidences of the incident", they have no credibility.

The puppets claim that they happened to pick up these things which had not been found when their "joint survey team" had combed the sea. How can they be evidences?

Yet the puppets scheme to stage a "trial" with such false evidences". Who would believe it?

It is an old game of the puppets to resort to a smear campaign to find a way out whenever the situation within and without develops unfavourably to them and the crisis of their rule worsens.

Making desperate efforts to turn back the developments in South Korea, the puppets are now staging the anti-peace and anti-dialogue "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are hurling groundless slanders at us over the two South Korean ships which were apprehended after they infiltrated illegally into the territorial waters of our side. And they committed without hesitation a grave provocation by firing machine gun bullets at a post of our side on the Military Demarcation Line.

In bringing out again the old KAL incident and planning to stage a drama of "trial," the puppets seek to create antagonism against us in South Korea by means of shifting the responsibility for it on to us and thus divert elsewhere

the attention of the South Korean people, bridge over the ruling crisis and throw a wet blanket over the desire for national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

But this is a useless and foolish act.

They will get nothing from the stale plot.

Such acts of the puppets will result in further aggravating the North-South relations.

The South Korean authorities should ponder over the consequences of their reckless smear campaign.

South Denounces 5th Republic Investigation
SK0302151889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—South Korean public condemned the deceptive "final results of investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" published by the fascist clique, according to reports.

A spokesman of the political alliance for the foundation of a progressive political party on January 31 said that it was thoroughly exposed that the "investigation" into the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" was nothing but an artifice to protect main figures responsible for the irregularities including Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha and mislead public opinion.

He called for the awakening of the opposition parties for the clarification of the truth of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and stressed that it is the time that the "people of the country came out to liquidate the criminals of the Fifth Republic and the forces which are defending them.

The "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) issued a statement on February 1 and noted that the "announcement of the results of investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic is a deceptive drama which failed to make clear the main part of the irregularities of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha".

Demanding that the fascist clique including the puppet Minister of Home Affairs and the chief prosecutor involved in the "investigation" be removed, the statement declared that Chondaehyop would launch a struggle for the total resignation of the present puppet regime on February 25 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the emergence of the No Tae-u fascist dictatorial "regime".

The People's Council for Independence, Democracy and Unification, an opposition organization, in its statement noted that the puppet clique's "publication of the results of investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth

Republic" was a "figleaf" for dampening down the "desire of people for a complete eradication of the irregularities of the fifth Republic and for true democratic politics."

The statement demanded that the investigation into the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" be continued by establishing a "special prosecution system" which can represent the demand of people and forming an "all-people investigation organization".

Kwangju Students Protest Bush Visit
SK0402104689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—More than 2,000 students and citizens of all segments held an anti-U.S. rally and demonstration on February 3 in Kwangju, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

The rally and demonstration were an anti-U.S. protests against the projected visit to South Korea by U.S. President Bush, said reports.

The protesters accused the traitor No Tae-u of concealing facts about the Kwangju massacre in 1980 and demanded a thorough investigation into it.

Anti-U.S. slogans continuously burst forth from among the attendants of the rally.

After the rally the protesters staged an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration, chanting slogans "drive out the Yankees" and "down with No Tae-u".

When the protesters marched up to 50 meters from the "U.S. cultural centre" in Kwangju, chanting "close the U.S. Cultural Centre", about 800 riot police blocked the march, firing tear gas.

Angered by this, the demonstrators hurled rocks at the police and persistently countered it. A policeman was beaten, said a foreign press report.

Group Warns on Blocking Festival Participation
SK0602101989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], in its information no. 528 February 5 warned that the No Tae-u group would be denounced by the whole nation as traitors to the nation, should they dare crush the ardent desire of the South Korean students to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

The information says:

When the June 10 and August 15 student talks were ripening last year, the South Korean puppets let loose tens of thousands of police and "totally blocked" student

rallies and barred the talks with bayonets. And now, when the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) is accelerating preparations to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, they are scheming to block it at any cost, crying that "to allow Chondaehyop to participate in the festival immediately means to recognise it as a socialist organisation" and "Chondaehyop is an organization of leaders of activist students."

The information brands the "Council for the Promotion of North-South Exchange of Professors and Students" formed in South Korea as a "government"-controlled organisation which the puppets framed up as part of their sinister scheme to frustrate student talks from within at whatever cost by squeezing into them, unable to bar them with violence as in the past.

The days are gone when the South Korean puppets could fake up subsidized organisations and use them as their political tools, declares the information, adding: With no brutal violence and crafty stratagem can they ever dampen the desire of the South Korean students and people to realise dialogue, contact and reunification.

South Military Bans Sales of Books on North
SK0302152289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique on February 1 issued orders to ban the sales of 48 kinds of books on the northern half of Korea which were brought out in large numbers by publishing houses in South Korea, according to a report.

That day police launched into a frantic search-and-seize campaign against publishing houses, printing shops and bookstores.

This crackdown by the fascist clique is now touching off a wave of surging indignation among broad sections of the South Korean people.

As is known, South Korean publishing houses recently have been bringing out books on the northern half of Korea on an extensive scale, reflecting the desire of broad segments of the people for national reunification and their wish to acquire the great truth of *chuche* and have a better understanding of the true realities of the North. This can never be blamed.

The fascist clique, however, committed such an outrage by banning the sales of these books to dampen this desire, and thus betrayed their true color as blackguards who fear that the truth will spread far and wide.

South Figure Criticizes Alleged Press Suppression
SK0102101989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo January 31 (KNS-KCNA)—Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, made public a statement to the press in denunciation of the intensified suppression of the press activities by the No Tae-u fascist clique.

In the statement, he expressed indignation at the fact that the fascist clique recently arrested nine publishers of books related to the northern half of the republic by invoking the "National Security Law" and branded it as an unpardonable outrage suppressing the desire of the South Korean people to have a correct understanding of the realities of the northern half of the Republic and as an anti-national crime to wreck the atmosphere of national unity between the North and the South and reunification.

It is entirely righteous for journalists and publishers of South Korea to conduct press activities for introducing works of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the northern half of the republic at a time when the ardent desire to have a deep understanding of the *chuche* idea and the realities of the northern half of the republic is growing among the South Korean people as never before and multi-channelled dialogues between the North and the South are on the order of the day, he said.

The South Korean authorities must know that no matter how desperately they may commit fascist repression, they cannot dampen the aspirations of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification when the great *chuche* idea is grasping the hearts of the people and the classical propositions of the works are penetrating the minds of all people, he stressed.

Kim Il-song Biography Printed in Seoul
SK0302050289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—A publishing house in Seoul recently brought into the world the book "Biography of Kim Il-song," according to a report.

Under the title "Biography of Kim Il-song," it issued more than 10,000 copies of "Biography of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" brought out by the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, which gives comprehensive accounts of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song.

And the Taedong Publishing House in Seoul, which had already brought out selected works of President Kim Il-song, published "History of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle" recording his revolutionary activities in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This book has already been sold at seven bookstores.

The successive publication of books introducing the revolutionary activities of the great leader touched off a wave of excitement among the South Korean people.

According to a report, on February 1 the fascist clique, much upset by this, searched the publishing houses, book binderies and the bookstores in Seoul, seizing books, and walked off the publishers involved in this to invite public censure.

Kim Chong-il Exchanges Cards With Husak
SK0302110589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a card from Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the new year 1989.

He sent a new year's card to Comrade Gustav Husak.

Bulgarian Official Head Hails Festival Work
SK0302102189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—I have learned well that the Korean people and youth are successfully accelerating the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students by their own efforts, while going round the grand and beautiful festival buildings under construction in Pyongyang, said Aleksandur Bachevarov [name as received], secretary general of the Bulgarian National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The delegation of the Bulgarian National Preparatory Committee headed by him visited Korea.

Making a round of the construction site of the Nungnado stadium which has entered the stage of completion, the head of the delegation said the stadium is, indeed, the biggest one in the world and a grand monumental architecture which demonstrates the strength of the Korean people and youth.

He expressed the belief that the Pyongyang festival which will be held under the slogan "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" will become a theatre for further strengthening friendship and solidarity among the world people, youth and students.

We, together with the progressive youths and students of the world, will make every possible effort for a success of the Pyongyang festival, he declared.

He said his visit to the DPRK firmly convinced him that the Pyongyang festival would no doubt prove successful.

Yon Hyong-muk Meets Bulgarian Delegation
SK0602111689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk met and had a friendly conversation with the Bulgarian Government delegation headed by Khristo Bonin, President of the Association of Metal and Mineral Resources of Bulgaria, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on February 6.

On hand were chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Petur Danailov.

Protocol Signed on Meeting With Bulgarians
SK0602112089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—A protocol on the 18th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on February 6.

The protocol was signed by Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon and President of the Association of Metal and Mineral Resources of Bulgaria Khristo Bonin.

SKNDF Statement Denounces Hungary
SK0502081589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 89

["Hanminjon Will Compel the Hungarian Authorities to Pay for Their Treacherous Crime; Hanminjon Central Committee Issues Statement"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (kcna)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) issued a statement on February 4 denouncing the Hungarian authorities for having officially established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with the South Korean puppets, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The statement reads in full:

Statement of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front

On February 1 the Hungarian Government officially announced the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with the No Tae-u military authorities despite the strong opposition and protest of home and foreign public opinion.

This step of the Hungarian authorities has triggered off the bitter national resentment of our people and invited the condemnation of the unbiased public opinion the world over.

We of Hanminjon, reflecting the unanimous will of the South Korean people, more than once protested the dangerous behind-the-scene contacts of the Hungarian authorities for political tieup with the No Tae-u military authorities, the object of national wrath, and recommended them not to abandon the class principle but think and act with reason.

We expected that the Hungarian authorities would ponder over our sincere comradely advice, get awakened and take a correct attitude toward South Korea.

In downright challenge to our advice, however, the Hungarian authorities not only recognised the No Tae-u puppet regime as a legitimate regime and established official relations at ambassadorial level but also declared that they would promote the development of all relations with the No Tae-u military government in political, economic and cultural fields.

This is a grave state of affairs, surprising all people.

We cannot but ask the Hungarian authorities if they regard the No Tae-u military fascist regime, a product of the neocolonial policy of the United States, as an independent, sovereign state.

The No Tae-u military dictatorial regime is a typical colonial government wirepulled by the United States and a fascist terrorist government which brutally cracks down upon our patriotic people fighting for national liberation and national reunification.

The No dictatorial regime has become the target of the struggle of our patriotic people from its outset for its anti-national, anti-democratic nature and crimes. Accordingly, in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification our people concentrate all their force on overthrowing this hateful puppet government as well as the U.S. colonialists.

In the flames of this sacred struggle, the Stars and Stripes of the United States, a colonial suzerain state, is thrown down underfoot by angry people and the No Tae-u military regime is breathing its last in a helpless quagmire.

Under such situation if the Hungarian authorities have revolutionary principle, class obligation and reasonable judgement of looking squarely at the reality, they should sever all relations with the South Korean puppet regime as advised by us.

This notwithstanding, the Hungarian authorities have further developed relations with the No Tae-u military regime to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. This cannot but be a betrayal inconceivable with sound thinking of people who aspire after socialism and communism.

This surprising act of the Hungarian authorities shows that they have given up the cause of socialism, converted to the side of the common enemy of the peoples of our two countries, and taken the road of joining hands with the enemy of the honest-minded people and laying obstacles in the way of the just cause of national salvation of our people fighting for independence, sovereignty, democracy, civil rights and national reunification.

We also cannot but ask them.

Is the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the Hungarian Government and the No Tae-u military regime really "conducive" to the reunification of the Korean peninsula?

Confrontation is acute within our nation between the patriotic forces desirous of national reunification and treacherous forces seeking permanent division.

The patriotic forces for reunification are our people and the compatriots in the north and the treacherous forces for division are the No Tae-u pro-American dictatorial group under the domination of the United States.

The Hungarian authorities turned their back on our people and compatriots in the North who aspire after national reunification and embraced and kissed the separatists who are opposed to reunification, taking the road to treachery. How can this be a help to reunification?

What they have done is a criminal act of taking to the slough of "two Koreas," shackling themselves to the chariot of the No Tae-u group for "cross contacts" and "cross recognition."

Talking about "contribution" to reunification while facilitating division is a clumsy self-defence.

It must not go unnoticed that their political tieup with the No Tae-u military government is, after all, a surrender to imperialism.

Today the imperialists are trying to take socialist countries asunder and smash them one by one while intensifying their political, economic, ideological and cultural offensive against them by their allied forces.

At this juncture the Hungarian rulers bartered even the constancy of communists for a few dollars and allied with the No Tae-u military dictatorial group which

assumed the role of anti-communist shock force, and thereby brought disgrace on themselves, surrendering to imperialism and taking a direct part in its offensive against socialism.

The Hungarian authorities not only sold off their revolutionary faith but also are trying to inveigle other socialist countries in their betrayal, openly talking that they would help the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime establish state relations with them.

Their capitulationist act means that they barter the revolutionary principles and class obligation to the imperialists in reliance upon the state power.

Their deed will remain a most disgraceful record in the history of Hungary and in the history of the international communist movement.

They should be shameful of it before our people and the Hungarian people and before the world's conscience.

We have a rule—to favor friends with fidelity and counter the enemy with chastisement.

The Hungarian Government authorities who had been a friend of the South Korean people and part of the socialist community till some time ago have been reduced all of a sudden to travelling companions of the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of our people and socialism, and their colonial henchmen.

We solemnly warn that those who betray their comrades and go over to the enemy side shall pay dearly for it of their own accord anyhow.

It is inevitable that those who lose faith in the rigorous course of the movement toward changes should fall to the slough of betrayal. Nobody will be disappointed at the fact that the Hungarian authorities are taking the road to betrayal, falling on their own knees in face of the reactionary offensive of the imperialists and their stooges.

Our people who are advancing beneath the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will surely pull down the three-coloured flag of Hungary hung in this disorderly land just as they burned the blood-stained Stars and Stripes.

We maintain that the Hungarian Government authorities are no longer entitled to the socialist community today since they already deviated from the road of socialism.

Good results will never come to those who go against the times and challenge the people's will.

We of "Hanninjon" will certainly settle accounts with the criminal betrayal of the Hungarian authorities at the time when we have won a glorious victory on the sacred road of the patriotic struggle against outside forces we chose of our own accord.

February 4, 1989
Seoul

People Said 'Furious' at Hungarian Diplomatic Move
SK040.021789 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] People from all walks of life are furious about the announcement that Hungary established ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations with No Tae-u group.

While expressing indignation and wrath against the announcement that the Hungarian permanent delegation in Seoul will be upgraded to a permanent embassy, a cadre of the National Council of Student Representatives said: The No Tae-u regime is a military dictatorial and U.S. colonial puppet regime, therefore, neither socialist nor independent countries establish relations with No Tae-u regime nor do they recognize it. Thus, socialist Hungary's establishing ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations with the No Tae-u regime following the establishment of a permanent delegation is an act of betrayal of the Korean people, who are fighting against the military dictatorial regime. We have no choice but to express indignation at the Hungarian decision. Also, the cadre said he would stage a struggle to oust the Hungarian Embassy.

While saying the Hungarian decision may well be criticized by the Korean people, a reporter of a newspaper publishing company in Seoul added that the No Tae-u regime is a colonial military dictatorial one and is the target of attack by the Korean people. Now the Korean people are fighting to overthrow the No Tae-u dictatorial regime and to establish a democratic government. Judging by the recognition accorded this regime and the establishment of ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations, it seems that the Hungarian leaders have lost their senses. When the colonial military dictatorial regime is brought to an end, Hungary will repent. Along with this decision, the reporter said that Hungary is the only socialist country that recognizes the colonial puppet regime, thus this disgrace will be permanently recorded in history.

South Korea

Editorial Regrets Reaction to U.S. Presence
SK0502044789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Protecting Alien Facilities"]

[Text] In sharp contrast with the now booming relationship with northern Socialist countries, the traditional ties with the United States have been at a low ebb. This is an undesirable development for both the Korean and American peoples.

The traditional friendship between the Korean and U.S. governments has little reason to deteriorate, except perhaps due to trade friction or minor incidents involving Koreans and American soldiers here. But potential misunderstandings between the Korean and American residents here have been brought to the surface with frequent attacks on some U.S. facilities in Korea.

Of late some 50 radical students from Chonnam National University hurled firebombs and rocks at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, the second incident of its kind in this provincial city this year. There were four similar incidents here last year. The main reason for the students' raids was the suspected American role in the bloody suppression of the 1980 civil uprisings in Kwangju.

On the heels of the latest incident, the Korean government issued a special statement expressing regret over the mishap. Government spokesman Choe Byung-yul said in the statement that any attack on foreign establishments having extraterritorial rights cannot be permitted. Minister Choe rightly pointed out that such anti-American acts are not the will of the majority of the Korean people, calling for the use of wisdom and self-control so that the traditional amity between Korea and the United States remains intact.

The political parties, expressing concern over the unhappy incidents, joined the government in deploring the students' violent acts, saying that violence will not justify their objective. The reactions from the government and other parties are a matter of course. Their explicit positions against the students rioting will hopefully serve as a strong warning against future incidents.

Coincidentally, the National Police Headquarters has revealed a proper decision to arm riot police with battle gear at 13 key U.S. facilities in four major cities in the country as a means to protect themselves from surprise attacks. The American establishments subject to the strong police protection include the American Embassy in Seoul, and cultural centers in Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju.

Of the 13 major U.S. government buildings and facilities, the cultural centers in Seoul and the other three cities have been common targets for attack by the radical students and political dissidents. This is because these centers provide public services including utilization of their libraries, and are thus vulnerable to assaults from the outside.

Therefore, it is appropriate for the government to tighten its guard against intruders. As far as we know, the government authorities have done their level-best to cope with the mishaps. But the impression given is that their precautionary measures are not enough, weighing ex post facto steps to control what has happened.

It is true that the law-enforcing authorities are responsible for protecting all bona fide people and property in this country. But they have an added responsibility to safeguard the foreigners and their installations, especially

those with diplomatic immunity. It must be considered that our compatriots are in a position of being dangerously exposed to outside attacks in an alien country.

This goes well with the long-standing Korean tradition to honor our guests and even given them better treatment than our own folks. And that is why Koreans are renowned as courteous people in the East. Specifically, there is no reason for Koreans to rudely treat the people of the United States, undisputedly our closet ally.

The recent incidents involving some people are very regrettable. The attackers of the U.S. cultural center have yet little ground to link the ill-fated Kwangju incident with American manipulation or collaboration as alleged by some radical students and dissidents. So far, there is no evidence to incriminate the U.S. forces during the Kwangju uprisings.

The government should have taken a more resolute stance for the prevention of the violent incidents involving the American cultural centers. The government's recent statement to this effect seems to be somewhat overdue and even awkward as it closely followed the U.S. side's expression of dissatisfaction over the repeated assaults on its cultural centers.

Joint efforts between Seoul and Washington are all the more necessary to keep intact the existing American cultural facilities. The closure of any of these will badly damage the friendly relationship, setting an unpalatable precedent in their mutual disengagement.

DJP, PPD Statements on Cultural Center Attack
SK0202020689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The political parties have expressed regrets over Tuesday's attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju and urged student activists to stop using violence.

Pak Hui-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said: "I was aghast at the barbarous act of attacking the facilities of foreign missions... Our party also expresses regrets over the joining by some politicians in the activists' call for the closure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju."

"I want to ask such politicians whether their views represent official positions of their parties," he said.

The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy also issued a statement urging the students to express their views in a peaceful manner.

"We understand that the students committed the act as a way of urging the United States to reflect on its past behavior and liquidating negative factors in Korea-U.S. relations, but we make it clear that expression of views should not be made in a violent manner," the statement said.

The party then asked the United States to try to understand what has prompted the students to become anti-American, and to render cooperation in efforts to establish the truth of the May 1980 Kwangju incident.

U.S. 'Rumor' on Center Closure Denounced

SK0402114589 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
3 Feb 89 p 6

[Editorial: "The United States Should Know the Essence of the National Independence Movement—'Theory of Closing' the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju and Impure Political Operation"]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Korea is spreading the rumor that it will close the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center. Timed to coincide with the "rumor of closure," which the U.S. Embassy and the headquarters of cultural centers began to spread among the opposition parties in Korea following the demonstrations held on 19 January denouncing the United States, the government even announced a special statement noting that "in the future, it will sternly and resolutely deal with violence against foreign facilities."

Is it a recent development that the U.S. Embassy and cultural centers, which are located in large cities of Korea, are being attacked by the students and citizens? The people in Kwangju will describe the surprising threat of closing the cultural center as "a sudden happening." The U.S. Cultural Center was first attacked by activists in the name of the nation and democracy in December 1980. In other words, the youths who risked their lives by directly participating in the Kwangju resistance struggle set fire to the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center for symbolic significance [sangjingjokin uimi], while calling the United States, which assisted [pangjo] and approved the massacre, to account.

In March 1982, an even more shocking event occurred. The college students set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and disseminated leaflets among the citizens sternly denouncing the United States. In May 1985, the college students belonging to Sammintu [Struggle Committee for Masses, Democracy and the Nation] occupied the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul and staged a sit-in for 3 days.

Although it is unfortunate, attacks on the U.S. public organizations in Korea by the angry masses with fire bottles and stones has become an everyday occurrence. However, is it not true that the U.S. Embassy and cultural centers are carrying out a political maneuver to brand the anti-Americanism as a barbarous violent act in the wake of the students' attack on the Kwangju Cultural Center for fear of the possibility of an outburst of shouting "Yankee go home!" and of flames of fire bottles when they greet the President of their country, who will visit Korea for a brief time late this month?

Are there that many things that President George Bush is afraid of when he comes to Korea? Only if he makes a promise and implements this promise that he will not hinder the democratization movement in Korea; he will not support the dictatorial regime; he will withdraw nuclear weapons; he will not put pressure on trade by threatening the life of the masses; he will not promote a colonial culture; he will revise the unequal ROK-U.S. Status of Forces of Agreement; and he will not block national reunification, can it be assured that everyone will welcome his visit, as a representative of the United States?

The United States should refrain from insulting the criticism and rejection [kobu] of the United States, which are fiercely taking place in Korea, by using such unscientific words as "anti-Americanism," because they are an indispensable stage in the creative movement of our fellow countrymen for independence.

Violence Against U.S. Center Criticized

SK0502074589 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
3 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Cultural Center and Violent Demonstrations"]

[Text] The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Hungary and the agreement on joint development of tourism in Mt Kumgang between the North and the South of Korea make one have the impression that North-South relations today are being turned into a stage of reconciliation. Under such circumstances, discussion of the issue of the reestablishment of relations with the United States, which has recently been raised, attracts our attention.

Today's ROK-U.S. relations, whose change and readjustment from perpendicular confrontational relations to horizontal, cooperative relations are considered indispensable, demand the patience and generosity of both sides. At this point, the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center, a frontline organization symbolizing the United States was raided by some students with Molotov cocktails and stones. This situation embarrasses us.

Reports noted that the U.S. side is studying the closing of the Kwangju Cultural Center in connection with such a situation. We can hardly eliminate the sense of concern about the possibility that the development of such a situation may seriously harm relations with the United States, our traditional ally.

We can easily imagine that the background of the idea concerning the issue of the Kwangju Cultural Center is not simple nor are the consequences that would arise in closing it simple.

The cause of the issue of the Kwangju Cultural Center is related to the beliefs of some students about the U.S. role in connection with Kwangju democratization movement. However, one may find the cause of this issue more

basically in the sense of criticism of the United States and anti-U.S. sentiment generated from various complicated questions including U.S. responsibility for the nation's division and its support for successive dictatorial regimes, as well as trade discord, which has become an impending problem between the two countries.

In particular, such beliefs and sentiment showed a trend of expansion during the period of the Seoul Olympics. Also, some factors revealed in the course of activities of the National Assembly Special Committee on Kwangju appear to have stimulated the feelings of the Kwangju citizens.

If we analyze the diplomatic, political, and social significance of the issue of the Kwangju Cultural Center, we will reach a conclusion that "violence should not be tolerated."

ROK-U.S. relations are international relations that are based on mutual practical interest and substantive benefit. It is a matter of common sense that emotional reactions and physical countermeasures in international relations may bring about an undesirable outcome.

No one can deny that ROK-U.S. relations are relations between traditional allies. It is a foolish method of approach to acquire a new ally by victimizing relations with the United States.

No one can find any reason why we should discard at this point all of our vested rights we have attained in the external domain. To resolve the conflict and discord in the relations between Korea and the United States, if there is any, one should make persistent efforts in such a reasonable manner as to persuade the other side and make it understand through advice and recommendations. Is it not clear enough that throwing Molotov cocktails and stones will only worsen the problems?

That Korea-U.S. relations are special relations compared to those of other countries is more clearly shown in the sector of security relations. It is a clear reality that in the era of internationalization like today, "complete independence" in defense can hardly be expected. In particular, today's situation is that tensions have been taking place persistently between the North and the South of Korea and firm trust has not been attained although there is an indication of some reconciliation. From the standpoint of the security reality that we face, the foundation of negotiations rather than that of discord and the foundation of harmony rather than that of confrontation are more urgent in Korea-U.S. relations.

Thus, we call for the settlement of the work of horizontal readjustment of Korea-U.S. relations in such a manner that the feelings and pride of the Korean people are not hurt. At the same time, we would like to make it clear at this point that the violent measures that some students resort to should not be tolerated.

Because we are situated today in a decisive stage for the democratization movement, the effort to resolve problems in a democratic and peaceful manner is more desirable than ever before.

JSP Pledges To Maintain Balanced Relations

*SK0102011889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 1 Feb 89 p 1*

[By correspondent Yi Song-yol: "Japan Socialist To Recognize ROK"]

[Text] Tokyo—The Japan Socialist Party Tuesday indicated it would recognize the Republic of Korea in what seemed to be a crucial change in its policy toward the Korean peninsula.

In a meeting with the Reunification Democratic Party delegation, the JSP pledged it would maintain balanced relations with Seoul and Pyongyang and put an emphasis on the reunification of Korea.

So far, the JSP's Korea policy was heavily in favor of north Korea.

In an eight-point joint statement after the meeting, Japan's No. 1 opposition party also pledged to positively consider joining the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League.

The RDP and JSP also said in the statement that both parties will make joint efforts to help settle such issues as the elevation of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, repatriation of Sakhalin Koreans and compensation for Koreans injured by atomic bombings.

The four-hour meeting was the first the JSP has had with a delegation from any of Korea's political parties.

The RDP delegation, led by Kim Yong-sam, arrived in Tokyo Monday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Takako Doi, chairwoman of the JSP.

"Kim's visit to the JSP is a symbol that the JSP recognizes (south) Korea," the joint statement said, hinting that the JSP would launch an equidistance policy toward Seoul and Pyongyang.

In the statement, the JSP also promised to deliver to Pyongyang Kim's proposal for establishment of a six-nation parliamentary consultative organization.

At the meeting between 16 JSP lawmakers and the RDP's delegation, Kim invited Doi to visit Seoul and she accepted the invitation.

The JSP in turn invited the RDP to a five-nation meeting to be sponsored by JPS in August in Tokyo. China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and south and north Korea are expected to participate in the meeting, JSP sources said.

RDP leader Kim said he was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting with the JSP.

"We have induced a great change in the JSP's stance," Kim said.

Kim is to meet with leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and deliver a speech at the Japan Press Club Wednesday.

U.S. Fails To Increase Market Share

SK0402013089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Feb 89 p 7

[By staff reporter Sa Tong-sok: "U.S. Needs More Refined Strategies To Increase Korean Market Share"]

[Text] The United States will have to establish more refined marketing strategies to increase its market share in Korea, domestic importers of foreign goods say.

Korean importers usually favor Japanese products over American because the former are more promptly delivered, better in quality and cheaper in price than the latter, they explain.

The weak competitiveness of U.S. goods and components in Korean markets is pointed out to be one of the major reasons blocking efforts to rectify the trade imbalance running in favor of Korea, according to them.

The recent trade friction between Korea and the United States has flared up to such a level that some people fear impairment of the friendly relationship between the two countries.

The antagonism is due largely to the trade imbalance in favor of Korea which has continued to be deeply concerned about the problem at both the government and private level.

Though the U.S. trade deficit with Korea shrunk [as published] to \$8.5 billion last year from \$9.6 billion in 1987, Washington is still adamant about pressing Korea to reduce its trade surplus.

The United States has been strongly urging the Korean government to open its markets wider and to further appreciate its currency against the green-back to narrow the trade surplus gap.

To comply with the U.S. move and solve trade friction, Seoul mapped out various kinds of measures to facilitate importation from abroad, especially from the United States and the European Economic Community.

Among these measures are expansion of import liberalization, reduction of customs duties and import source diversification.

Despite these multi-sided efforts to expand imports from abroad, no remarkable signs are seen of a drastic reduction in the Korea-U.S. trade imbalance.

Even after the wide opening of Korean domestic markets, Japan's superiority over the U.S. in market share has little changed to the disappointment of both Seoul and Washington.

According to the statistics compiled by the Electronic Industries Association of Korea, Japan and the United States split the local electronics import market 57.7 and 23.3 percent in 1987, respectively.

Last year, however, electronics imports from Japan rose 59.3 percent while those from the United States fell 21.8 percent, a trend which runs counter to the government efforts to expand imports from the United States.

The general consensus among Korean companies is that shifting away from Japan to the U.S. isn't easy. Many Korean executives claim that parts and components the Korean government wants to buy from the U.S. are not made to meet the required specifications.

They protest they can not change all the specifications just to help government curb the trade surplus with the U.S.

An official working for Electronic Industries Association of Korea says, "American products are inferior to Japanese, in almost all respects—delivery, quality and price. So, I don't think imports from the U.S. will increase by leaps and bounds for the time being."

A survey conducted by the Korea Foreign Trade Association in 1987 shows clearly that the American exporters should pay attention to boosting their market share in Korea.

According to the survey, primary consideration was given to quality and price. Of the total respondents, 44.6 percent said the first priority was quality, 39.1 percent price, 11.1 percent delivery, 3.1 percent after-sales service, and 1.3 percent the supplier's willingness to accept small orders.

In quality, the survey shows, Japanese products enjoyed a more than 200 percent lead over their U.S. counterparts: 36 percent to 16.4 percent. And 47.6 percent of respondents gave similar points to both products.

As for price competitiveness, only 10.5 percent of American products were less expensive than Japanese while 59 percent of Japanese goods were less expensive than those from the United States. The remaining 30.5 percent were considered roughly equal in price.

By industry, Japanese suppliers enjoyed substantial price advantages in machinery, electric and electronic goods, textiles, steel and other metal products. Only in the chemical field were U.S. suppliers found to be reasonably competitive in price with their Japanese counterparts.

On average, American-made products were about 22 percent more expensive than Japanese.

In terms of non-price competitive factors such as delivery and after-sale service, respondents expressed a preference for Japanese over U.S. products by a wide margin: 80.4 percent to 6.3 percent. Especially in sales and marketing capability, American goods were no match for Japanese with 2.2 to 84.3 percentage ratio.

On delivery, respondents complained of problems in obtaining urgently needed items from U.S. firms since it takes about 30 to 40 days to transport goods by ship from the U.S. to Korea, five times as long as from Japan.

Lack of information on U.S. suppliers was also cited as one of the problems in transferring import sources to the United States.

"Obtaining needed information from U.S. suppliers often entails considerable time and expense," local importers pointed out.

The other survey conducted by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry last year has more suggestions for American exporters.

According to the KCCI survey, the most common information route concerning supply sources was through direct contact by local traders, which accounted for 70.9 percent of respondents. Next came printed materials such as catalogues and magazines with 14.6 percent.

Five percent of respondents were surveyed to have found supply sources through branch offices of Korean governmental and private business organizations.

The survey results indicate that American exporters must beef up public relations activities directed at Korean importers through printing and business organizations such as the Korea Foreign Trade Association and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp.

Trade imbalance with the United States is unlikely to be changed surprisingly in the immediate future, but much remains to be done.

The appreciating won is helping the U.S. products gain price competitiveness gradually on Korean markets. Last year the Korean currency won was appreciated about 15 percent against the U.S. dollar.

Caution Against 'Hasty' Open Economic Policies
SK0502050389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Feb 89 p 7

["Economic Forum" column by Yi Pil-sang, associate dean of the Korea University Business School in Seoul: "Hasty Open Policies May Hurt Economy"]

[Text] An ill omen is haunting the Korean economy as the nation recorded an unexpected trade deficit amounting to \$700 million during January. Should the trend continue throughout the year the annual trade deficit may exceed billions of dollars thus pushing the economy into the mire of a deficit again. Though the trade deficit may be regarded as a temporary phenomenon attributed to the government's policy for the expansion of imports, a public fear rises that the country may be put on the deficit track due to unstable industries and hasty internationalization mechanisms.

A fundamental problem the Korean economy is now faced with is that wages and prices spiral and depress industrial activities. Amid the stubborn labor disputes sweeping across the nation, the workers strongly demand their piece of the economic growth pie, which in turn brings about a severe cost-push inflation. In the turmoil, businessmen shrink themselves to protect their private wealth and are increasingly reluctant to employ workers and undertake investment projects. This means that the industries suffer a serious cutback to deter economic growth which in turn produces massive unemployment.

The self-hurting labor disputes won't cease quickly considering the ill-treatment they received so far for their painstaking efforts. Clearly it has been the workers that provided the major force to the miraculous economic growth in Korea. Yet they have been largely exploited by being paid a low level of wages. With no viable solution in hand the labor problem seems to continuously linger around until the economy becomes exhausted. Given the inherent problem it is natural to apprehend that the trade deficit recorded in January may last in the days ahead.

What makes the matter really worse is that the government's economic policy concerning internationalization is not adequate at all. The awkward control of foreign exchange is an example of the government's misconduct. Since the G-5 meeting in September 1985 the Japanese yen has soared up by some 60 percent against the U.S. dollar. From the unexpected move in the international foreign exchange market Korean export products have fortunately gained significant competitive power in prices, which has enabled the Korean economy to record an unprecedented trade surplus.

Under the favorable condition the government should have liberalized the strict foreign exchange control on a gradual basis as part of steps to activate market function. By doing so, the government should induce business firms to grow efficiently and viably which are necessary to overcome the obstacles to follow. Nevertheless the

government has stuck to centralized control just to swell the surplus to a large size in a short period of time. As a result business firms have increased exports simply based on the won's controlled low price, but they have remained impotent in terms of development of new technology and quality products.

Soon the difficulty has followed, i.e., a harsh pressure has been applied by the U.S. to appreciate the won's value faster. Yielding to the demand the government has let the won rise at a rate faster than any other competing currency including the yen. Last year only the appreciation rate of the won was higher than that of the Japanese yen by some 10 percent. Then, the relative advantage in export prices has been gradually wiped out this to put the economy in the midst of hardship again.

In the adversity the government proclaims that Korea has become a signatory to Article 8 of the IMP as of November 1, 1988. The new status means that Korea must immediately abolish foreign exchange control mechanisms. Thereafter Korea is forbidden from any type of protective foreign exchange control thus to push the economy further into an ordeal. Now the loss of price competitiveness accelerated by the synergy effect of free appreciation of the won and labor disputes places the industrial plants in danger of shutdown.

The government argues that the Korean economy is ready to stand on its own feet and that the economy can seek prosperity from free competition in the world market. From the internationalization, the argument continues, Korean firms will enjoy comparative advantages in managerial and technical expertise, economies of scale, and financial strength. But the critics are convinced that it is too soon for Korea to become a signatory given the economy's structural weakness.

The Korean economy has no viable market function to cope well with the sudden challenges. More critical than this, industries are now placed on the verge of a depression with persistent labor disputes and halted investment activities. In the situation the immediate removal of protective measures in foreign exchange transactions may well hasten economic failure.

The hasty liberalization of the capital market causes another big problem. The stock market in Korea is frequently thought of as a national casino where the rich people play a money game. The speculative nature has originated from the lack of market mechanism that channels surplus funds into productive investment.

Given the obsolescence an enormous amount of hot money flows in exploiting the government's open market policy for easy profits. It is learned that currently about \$3 billion of hot money floats around the Korean stock market raking in speculative profits which frequently

surpass the principal amount. Upon its entry into the group of Article 8 countries, Korea is forced to open its stock market wider. Then the market may easily fall prey to foreign speculators.

In sum, the Korean economy is not ready yet to accommodate a full scale internationalization. Therefore any hasty open policy to soothe foreign pressure is not acceptable.

North Asks for Names of Detained Fishermen

*SK0402025989 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] In a telephone message sent to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean National Red Cross Society this morning, Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society, asked the former to send a list of the names of the crewmen of the two fishing boats, "Taeyang-ho 37" and "Taeyang-ho 38", which were abducted to the North on 28 January, and personal data on the crewmen.

In the telephone message the North Korean side said that the abducted crewmen are now under investigation by an organ concerned and demanded that a list of the names of the crewmen and personal data on them be sent as soon as possible.

Such a North Korean request for the names of the crewmen of the two abducted fishing boats hints that the North Korean side is taking measures to return the crewmen of the boats.

South To Comply With Request

*SK0402060789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—The North Korean Red Cross has asked its South Korean counterpart for a list containing the personal details of the South Korean fishermen taken to the North on Jan. 28.

A spokesman said the South Korean Government will fulfill, on Saturday at the earliest, the North's demand.

"The release (of the fishermen) is expected to be realized in one week or 10 days," he said.

In a telephone message to Kim Sang-hyop, his South Korean counterpart, North Korean Red Cross President Son Song-pil said Saturday, "the competent organ, which is investigating the captured fishermen, is hoping to receive a roster of fishermen aboard the Taeyang-ho 37 and 38 as soon as possible."

The two vessels were seized and taken to the North by North Korean patrol boats that intercepted them on the high seas off the west coast.

Reported Contact With North on Summit Denied
*SK0402031589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has denied reports of behind-the-scenes contacts with North Korea to arrange a summit in the near future.

Culture and Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol said Saturday that a report that Pak Chol-un, a top inter-Korean policy advisor to President No Tae-u, met with a senior North Korean official on Jan. 24 in a "Southeast Asian country" is groundless, adding that the government has made multilateral efforts to realize the South-North summit.

North Informed of Delegation for Talks
*SK0402025589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] In a telephone message this morning, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun sent a list of the names of five delegates of our side who will attend a preliminary meeting for talks between high-level persons in authority of the North and the South slated for 8 February in Panmunjom. The delegates of our side include Song Han-ho, vice minister of the National Unification Board and senior delegate of our side; Kim Sang-hun, director of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yun Yong-il, director of a bureau of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Ministry of National Defense; Kang Kun-tak, secretary of the Office of Policy [as heard] of the Office of the President; and Kim Po-hyon, officer of the Office of Administrative Coordination of the Office of the Prime Minister. With the notification of the list of our side's delegates to the North side, the North side, too, is expected to send us a list of the names of its delegates soon.

Passage Through DMZ to North Considered
*SK0402132289 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government will soon discuss with its U.S. counterpart matters concerning possible North-bound travels through the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) by South Korean citizens who are to be sent in connection with the planned inter-Korean joint projects for developing Mt. Kumgang, Assistant Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong told YONHAP Saturday.

"The position of our government is to consult with the United States at an early date on this matter because we have to handle it with U.S. military facilities taken into consideration," he said. The buffer zone has been dividing South and North Korea since the 1953 ceasefire of the three-year fratricidal Korean war. The commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, who signed the armistice

agreement in the capacity of the then U.N. command, still exercises operational control over the Korean combat forces deployed near the frontline.

South Korean business tycoon Chong Chu-yong, who visited North Korea for the first time as a businessman from the South from Jan. 23 through Feb. 1, has said he agreed with North Korean authorities to jointly develop the scenic Kumgang mountains in the North.

Chong, founder and honorary chairman of South Korea's biggest business conglomerate, Hyundai, also disclosed that the North Korean authorities have agreed to open land entry routes through the DMZ for the South Koreans who are to travel to the North to take part in the development project or to tour the scenic mountain.

Hong, who has been appointed to head a special task force set up recently in the Foreign Ministry to promote relations with communist countries, said the government will seek to realize the summit talks with Hungary within this year.

"Once the two countries set up full diplomatic relations to lay foundation for cooperation, we will seek to realize the summit talks," he said. "I think the summit would be realized within this year."

Hungary became Wednesday the first communist country to establish a full diplomatic relationship with the anti-communist South Korea by agreeing to upgrade the status of the existing permanent missions exchanged between the two countries.

Hungary's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, who signed on the protocol for the normalization of the mutual relationship in Seoul, said he conveyed to South Korean President No Tae-u Hungarian leader Karoly Grosz's proposal for the summit. No reportedly welcomed the Hungarian proposal.

Chong Chu-yong Reportedly Met Kim Il-song
*SK0502095489 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
4 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] It was revealed that Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, met alone and held talks with President Kim Il-song during his visit to the North. It was learned that at this meeting, the issue of the method of economic cooperation between the North and the South, including the development of Mt Kumgang and Siberia, was discussed in depth.

An agreement reportedly was reached on the condition that our side would offer the funds required in the development of Mt Kumgang and that for the development of Siberia, our side would offer capital, including capital from the United States, Japan, West Germany and other Western countries, and technology.

On 4 February, a high-level source of the relevant authorities said, "I understand that Chairman Chong Chu-yong's reported meeting with Kim Il-song did occur" and "due to political reasons, it is not time to reveal whether or not our side sent a personal letter." Thus, he indirectly suggested the possibility that chairman Chong may have conveyed a personal letter during the meeting with Kim Il-song.

It was also revealed that although chairman Chong was initially scheduled to arrive in Pyongyang on 25 January, he left Seoul 2 days early to accommodate Kim Il-song's itinerary.

The source of the authorities stated that "representing our side, chairman Chong and Pak Chae-myong, vice president of Hyundai Construction Company, and representing the North Korean side, Choe Su-kil, chairman of the Taesong Bank and advisor to the DPRK-Asia Trade Promotion Council, and Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, jointly signed the protocol between the North and the South of Korea." He noted that this protocol includes the plans stipulating that our side has the responsibility in the initiative for procuring the funds required for the development of Mt Kumgang and that our side will offer the capital and technology for the joint development of Siberia.

Stressing that this was his personal view, he said that North Korea's invitation of chairman Chong is seemingly designed to get to know about our side's political and economic situation and that North Korea would actively participate in economic cooperation if it judges that our situation is not unstable and in this event, North-South relations will develop into summit talks from pure economic cooperation.

He added: Although one should carefully review the contents of the agreement made by chairman Chong, I am sure that our entrepreneurs want to go to North Korea.

Chong Chu-yong Denies Meeting

SK0502092589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Text] Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, today revealed that he had not met with North Korean President Kim Il-song during his visit to North Korea nor has he invited North Korea's Ho Tam to visit.

Requesting that various untrue reports concerning his visit to North Korea be restrained, Chairman Chong Chu-yong stated that he was unable to meet Kim Il-song because Kim Il-song was on a winter vacation and that such a meeting or talks were not even planned from the beginning.

He also said that his invitation of Ho Tam to visit Seoul as reported by some newspapers is not true, thus denying the report.

Results of Chong's North Trip Assessed

SK0502030589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Feb 89 p 2

["News in Review" column by political editor Chong Un-pong: "Chong's Accords With N. Korea Push Politics Onto Sidelines"]

[Text] If a popularity vote was conducted right now, Chong Chu-yong would stand a good chance of finishing on top, far outstripping the three Kims who are now on overseas tours.

Upon returning on Thursday from his historic visit to the world's most closed society, North Korea, Chong surprised the nation with promising but tantalizing accords he reached with his counterpart.

They are so fantastic that many worry about possible havoc the over-blown expectations might wreak if the agreement package turns sour.

It was agreed that South Korean business firms would take part in the project of turning the Mt. Kumgang (Diamond Mountain) area into a large international resort complex.

Other riders to the package include South Korea's participation in shipbuilding and rolling stock plants in Wonsan and a joint venture advance into Siberia.

The contents are more than enough to excite the people. Most appealing to them is the joint development of picturesque Diamond Mountain because North Korea said it had no objection to South Koreans visiting there as tourists.

Of course, many people have reservations in trusting the words because of the past record in dialogue between the divided halves of the Korean peninsula.

Notwithstanding, Chong did a good job in that he laid a foundation for breaking the high and thick wall dividing South and North Korea.

Although translating Chong's accords into action requires further time and arduous negotiations, it is a result of President No Tae-u's so-called "nordpolitik" coming on the heels of the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Hungary.

As Hungary took the bold move in the face of strong opposition from North Korea, it is hoped this will result in other East Bloc nations following suit. And this is not a fantasy, officials of the Foreign Ministry said.

A sure change is taking place on the Korean peninsula with No's policy toward North Korea. It also brings worry as well.

What this lingering worry is if the nation is getting carried away by the "strong winds" of "nordpolitik." Many say a "cool-headed" approach is needed in view of the North Korean regime's unpredictable nature.

In this connection, what makes people frown is the way the nation's political leaders are scrambling for the publicity spotlight by trying to visit Moscow, Beijing and Pyongyang.

Rep. Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, boasted in Tokyo, that he was invited to visit Moscow in May. He went one step further by saying that he would also go to Pyongyang to meet Kim Il-song this year.

It is a well known fact Kim Tae-chung has long been working toward realizing a visit to Moscow.

As if to emulate the opposition, ruling camp leader Pak Chyun-kyu also worked for and reportedly received an invitation to visit Moscow.

All of this does not look stately and belies their image as the nation's political leaders. The nation's political leaders must remain firm in the strong "nordic" winds. The Soviet Union is not a nation for Koreans to lose their respect over.

However, the nation's leading politicians are knocking on the door, one by one, which is not agreeable at all.

As the nation's leading political leaders behave like this, the common people are sure to be swayed and duped into believing that unification is at hand, which is a factor making many people fret over the uncertain future.

What has been achieved in the government's approach to North Korea is laudable. Still, it is a burden if all the tantalizing expectations slip through without being wisely managed.

Dissidents Accept North's Invitation to Conference
SK0402080189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—Prominent South Korean dissidents Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Paek Ki-wan Saturday accepted an invitation from North Korean leader Kim Il-song to attend a political conference in Pyongyang.

"We hope that President Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy, President Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party and Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan share our view rather than make separate overtures," they said in a statement.

Mun and Paek called on the political conference to discuss the expulsion of foreign influences, liquidating oppression, division of the Korean peninsula and reunification formulas.

They demanded that the South Korean Government stop distorting and exploiting reunification, make public secret contacts with North Korean authorities and scrap the National Security Law.

Mun and Paek are among six South Koreans whom Kim Il-song invited in a New Year speech to a "political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from North and South" to discuss the reunification of Korea.

In addition to Mun, Paek, Cardinal Kim and the two opposition party leaders, he also invited President Kim Chong-pil of the minor New Democratic Republican Party and President No Tae-U, in his capacity as leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The ruling party has rejected the overture as a "highly politically oriented trick" and Kim Tae-chung has called the proposal "unrealistic."

Mun and Paek have long headed dissident groups in the country, and since the era of the late President Pak Chong-hui have been repeatedly imprisoned for their activities.

Chondaehyop To Form Own Panel To Attend Festival
SK0202020089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Chondaehyop or the National Council for Student Representatives (NCSR) will not join with the newly-inaugurated Council for Promoting South-North Exchanges of Professors and Students, said acting leader Chong Myong-su yesterday.

"Chondaehyop will instead organize its own advisory panel to prepare for participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for June in Pyongyang," said Chong, a senior at Yonsei University, in a press meeting.

He said the student group's advisory panel will consist of 15 members from among dissident leaders, professors, religious figures and journalists.

NCSR once expressed a willingness to work with the council on condition that the council should play a solely advisory role.

Kim Yong-sam on National Reunification
*OW0102203389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—Kim Yong-sam, leader of South Korea's No. 2 opposition party, said here Wednesday that setting up a liaison-type organization to promote reunification of the two Koreas would be the first step to realizing the long-cherished desire of Korean nationals.

Speaking at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo, the Reunification Democratic Party leader proposed the establishment of a body consisting of "national representatives" or politicians from both Koreas to discuss ways to solve the problems obstructing reunification.

Hinting that reunification would be a time-consuming task, Kim said steps must be taken one at a time to bring together the two parts of Korea which have developed completely different systems in all aspects of life during the past 40 years.

Kim said the focus of the reunification issue has shifted from "means of approaching" it to "choosing systems" that best contribute to its transitory process.

Kim proposed in Tokyo last August the establishment of a Northeast Asian parliamentary conference with six nations to provide an arena of "international reconciliation" where issues of peace would be extensively discussed.

He said he received favorable reactions from every party concerned, except China and North Korea which have remained silent. The six nations are North and South Korea, China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan. South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with China or the Soviet Union.

Kim expressed the hope of visiting North Korea someday and having talks with North Korean leader Kim Il-song. There will "eventually be opportunities" to visit both the Soviet Union and China, Kim said.

Kim, who arrived in Tokyo on Monday for a six-day visit at the invitation of Japan's No. 1 opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, said he expects the JSP's "balanced policy" toward the Korean peninsula to contribute to the reunification process.

Kim is the first South Korean politician to be invited by the JSP. The party maintains relations with North Korea despite the lack of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Last week, a (North) Korea Workers' Party delegation visited Japan at the invitation of the JSP.

Kim stressed that former President Chon Tu-hwan must be summoned to the National Assembly to testify on the 1980 suppression of students protesting Chon's dictatorial policies in Kwangju, in which some 200 people were reportedly killed and 800 others injured.

He said that regardless of one's position, past and present "all are equal under the law and must be treated equally."

Hyundai, Dongbang Seek Joint Venture With USSR
*SK0102063489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—Two South Korean firms hope to build the world's largest fish processing factory in Siberia in exchange for frozen pollack, business sources said Wednesday.

Hyundai Corporation, the trading arm of the Hyundai Business Group and Dongbang Ocean Fishery Corp. are discussing details of the joint venture in Nakhodka, a port in the Soviet Far Eastern province, with the Fisheries Administration of the Soviet Union.

Hyundai has said it is willing to invest all of the capital, while Dongbang and the Soviet Union will provide the manufacturing technique and factory site, respectively, sources said.

Ten Soviet officials are scheduled to visit Seoul in mid-February to conclude an agreement on the construction project after negotiating with Hyundai the amount and ratio of the investment.

The Soviet side's suggestion to pay for the construction with frozen pollack brought out a positive reaction from the South Korean firms, the sources said.

Lucky-Goldstar Plans Joint Venture With USSR
*SK0502043789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Feb 89 p 6*

[Text] The Lucky-Goldstar group will participate in the construction of a mammoth joint venture petrochemical plant in the Soviet Union.

According to business circles, the Lucky-Goldstar group has already agreed with Bechtel of the United States and the Soviet national oil company to build the petrochemical plant in Leningrad.

The total investment for the project is estimated at \$500 million, including \$150 million in paid-in capital.

Business sources said that the Lucky-Goldstar group is now negotiating with Bechtel, the largest construction and engineering company in the world, over how to share the paid-in capital for the construction of the joint venture petrochemical plant.

It was reported that the annual production capacity of the joint venture is set at 300,000 tons of polyethylene.

The sources said that the plant is the largest joint venture which the Soviet Union has sought to set up with foreign businesses.

They added that three subsidiaries of the Lucky-Goldstar group will take part in the construction of the joint venture. The three are Lucky-Goldstar International, Lucky Development and Lucky.

It was also learned that Lucky-Goldstar International, the general trading company, would take command of sales of products manufactured by the joint venture petrochemical plant.

Pusan Subway Union Threatens Strike
SK0402011889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Pusan—The labor union of the Pusan Subway yesterday decided to go on general strike beginning next Wednesday after it failed to reach a compromise with the management side over the reorganization of the subway corporation.

The general walkout was decided in a vote participated by 1,012 unionists out of the 1,060 members, of whom 979 said "yes" and "no."

The Pusan Subway Corporation had signed a labor agreement with the union leaders on Sept. 6 last year, but the unionists reported the outbreak of labor dispute to the Pusan labor office on Jan. 23 after the management did not keep its promises.

Unless a compromise is struck between the labor and management of the corporation before 5 a.m. Wednesday, all operation of the Pusan subway system will be suspended. Pusan subway transports 400,000 passengers every day.

Chief Prosecutor Discusses 5th Republic Probe
SK0102011289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Feb 89 p 10

[By staff reporter Ko Chik-man: "Prosecution Refutes Criticism Over Probe"]

[Text] Amid fanning criticism on the lukewarm attitude of the Prosecutor General's Office in probing irregularities of former president Chon Tu-hwan's administration, Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun bounced back to what he calls "outside influence," saying, "even the government authorities and the opposition parties are not in a position to set up guidelines for the mundane work of prosecutors."

The chief prosecutor met with the press immediately after Pak Chong-chol, head of the special task force team, who Tuesday morning announced the conclusion of its investigation into charges against leading figures allegedly involved in fifth Republic scandals.

"As for the ongoing discussion on the national Assembly's special prosecution system, the chief prosecutor said, "it is an absolutely improper measure that threatens the public trust in prosecution power."

"It was the prosecution itself which set up guidelines in probing irregularities perpetrated during the former president's tenure," observed Kim who repeatedly denied the allegations that the government has influenced the overall process in the eight-week investigation.

"Due legal process is what prosecutors tried to maintain until the final minute in probing Fifth Republic scandals," said Kim, adding that the prosecution conducted its investigation in a "neutral and independent manner."

Among the unsolved scandals, the prosecution did not even gain access to Chon and his wife, who are regarded as "central figures" of misdeeds which finally pitched them into domestic exile at the remote Paektam-sa temple.

Furthermore, prosecutors have failed to mention the most sensitive issue of the political fund management and human rights abuses that decisively tarnished the image of Chon's seven-year rule. "The incumbent leadership of the prosecution," observed Kim, "does not resemble a military junta which might be empowered to prosecute all the figures on suspicion of corruption without the due legal procedures."

In the report on its probe since mid-December, the prosecution has arrested 47 people, including 13 relatives of the former presidential couple. Twenty others have also been indicted but not detained.

Those arrested or indicted were charged with embezzlement, influence-peddling and abuse of authority, but none were accused of raising illegal political funds for Chon or the governing party.

"In keeping with President No's Nov. 26 speech to parole former president Chon, the prosecution did not look into the problem of political funds," said Kim.

While political oppositions and dissidents have accused Chon and his wife of massive corruption and other irregularities, Kim said, "It is up to politicians to seek a compromise in handling the political issues within their own hands."

"The final clean-up of Fifth Republic misdeeds will be subject to political solution, not to the jurisdiction of the prosecution," Kim said. "It is the power of the prosecution to push ahead with the ongoing 'reform amid social stability,'" said the head prosecutor.

The investigation came to an end one and a half months after it was inaugurated last Dec. 13 by President No Tae-u who promised in a special statement to conduct a thorough investigation into the misdeeds allegedly involving leading

figures of Chon's administration and their close associates. "As the chief of the prosecution, I can confidently say that there were no obstructions the prosecution's probe," said Kim. "Even though the result of the eight-week-long probe does not completely satisfy the public, I think there are some who can accept the outcome."

But, the public still generally believes that the probes have been insufficient.

Kim also went on to say that the prosecution is ready to investigate further unsolved matters of the police torture case, the liquidation of insolvent firms, the controversial confiscation of illegally amassed properties by key politicians of the Third Republic from the Yusin system to the end of the Pak Yusin system to the end of the Pak Chong-hui regime.

Critics, however, argued that prosecutors have done little to gain testimony from scores of businessmen who donated to the Ilhae Foundation, the Saesedae Scholarship Foundation and the Saesedae Heart Surgery Foundation.

The probe was focused, critics said, to hear their excuses, not to investigate whether the businessmen received favors from their donations.

Of the unsolved cases, critics charged, prosecutors even dealt with numerous cases of alleged torture of dissidents by law enforcement officials. Capt. Yi Kin-an, public intelligence chief of the Kyonggi-to Police Bureau, went into hiding shortly after dissident leader Kim Kun-tae charged him with torture-wielding investigation.

Even though Chang Se-tong, Chon's former aide, was charged with power abuse, analysts accused him of human rights abuse from the sex-torture of Miss Chon In-suk, to the torture death of Seoul national University student Pak Chong-chol.

Source Hints No May Call General Election
SK0402064589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT
4 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u may call a general election if he loses a confidence vote in his presidency, a top ruling party official hinted Saturday.

"If President No fails to win the confidence vote, conducted as the pledged interim appraisal of his presidency, lawmakers of our party should share their political destiny with the president of the DJP," said Pak Chun-kyu, the party's No. 2 man. No heads the DJP.

The conduct of the assessment should reflect the opposition parties' combined majority in the National Assembly, he said.

On Friday, the ruling party's chairman said No and the three opposition leaders should share responsibility for the outcome of the interim appraisal.

His remarks were construed as a strong signal that the ruling party would hold parliamentary elections should No lose the midterm test and ruling party lawmakers' resign en masse.

No and the leaders of the ruling party have often said that the opposition parties should share responsibility for political and state affairs as they control a majority of Assembly seats, and should take part in politics as a responsible partner.

The president is not empowered to dissolve the Assembly, but the resignation of more than one-third of the lawmakers would force the political parties to dissolve the unicameral Assembly.

Pak also said the timing and the method of the interim assessment will be decided in early March and election laws, including the parliamentary election law and the law governing national referendums, should be amended.

In an bold attempt to recover from a deficit in the polls, No pledged during his presidential campaign in 1987 that if elected he would undergo an interim appraisal of his presidency and that if he lost he would take full responsibility, including early retirement.

The evaluation has been a major political issue in South Korea and a heavy burden for the president.

The powerful opposition parties have insisted that No be subject to his interim assessment, but have made it clear that they do not want the National Assembly to be dissolved.

DJP, Opposition Differ on Panel Continuation
SK0102004489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties are still at loggerheads over whether to continue the parliamentary hearings on the 1980 Kwangju "democratic uprising."

The conflicting stances of the parties on the question were reconfirmed yesterday in a meeting of four assistant chairmen of a special House panel investigating the bloodbath in the provincial city.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party strongly opposed the holding of more hearings, claiming that the probe of the incident through hearings hitherto is enough.

Rep. Yi Min-sop of the party, instead, suggested that the ad hoc committee conclude its activities at an early date through the legislation of a special law for the compensation of victims.

However, the three opposition parties insisted that the hearing should be continued at least one more time to determine whether or not witnesses at the previous hearings made false testimony.

Amid the inter-party feud, the House panel convened a full session shortly after the assistant chairmen met in the absence of the DJP members.

The opposition members of the panel entrusted chairman Mun Tong-hwan and the four assistant chairmen to make a final decision on the questions over which the rival parties are at odds.

But, they agreed to set up a subcommittee to draft a bill for the compensation of victims as proposed by the DJP.

Opposition Criticizes Prosecution Probe Results
SK0102000489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The introduction of a special prosecutor system looms on the horizon as a serious political issue with the opposition yesterday bitterly criticizing the prosecution's announcement of the results of its 11 month-long investigation into misdeeds of the Chon Tu-hwan administration.

Describing the results as "deceitful," the three opposition parties demanded the arrest of Rep. Yi Won-cho of the ruling party, who is widely suspected of raising political funds for both Chon and No Tae-u, and other Chon deputies on corruption and abuse of power charges.

Floor leaders of the three opposition parties will shortly sit down to study legislation calling for adopting the special prosecutor formula, as was agreed in a talk of their leaders on Jan. 24.

Under the system, roughly drafted by the Reunification Democratic Party the President should appoint incumbent prosecutors for independent investigation.

There is, however, still room for debate on drafting a unified bill, while the ruling party threatens that it will be vetoed, if passed by the Assembly.

The hard-line Party for Peace and Democracy, led by Kim Tae-chung, argued No should be held responsible for the "superficial" probes on the ground that the prosecution has faithfully followed the President's "guideline" not touching on the Chon government's fund-raising.

Spokesman Yi Sang-su said in a statement that the largest opposition party would find faults with Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku in the panel, insisting on a wholesale reshuffle of senior prosecutors who he claimed to have served "dictator Chon."

He said that the PPD would pursue cooperation with the other opposition parties for the adoption of a special prosecutor system for a fresh, full-scale reinvestigation.

The RDP said it would also push ahead with its initiative in introducing the system to divulge the real pictures about diverse irregularities involving Chon and his aides.

In a statement, vice spokesman Kim Un-hwan accused the prosecution of covering up the alleged diversion of the multi-billion-won oil fund for No and his lawmakers election campaigns, favoritism in the merger of insolvent companies for large donors and other financial deals.

Besides Chang Se-tong, No's [as published] chief body-guard and intelligence director, five other figures should face criminal charges, as was demanded by the opposition leaders, he said. The five are Yi Won-cho, Chon Ho-yong, Ho Mun-to, Yi Hui-sung and An Mu-hyok.

In particular, Yi, No's high school classmate, was alleged to have been deeply involved in the fund-raising as manager of the 4.3 trillion-won oil fund.

NDRP spokesman Kim Mun-won argued that the "unsatisfactory" investigation reflects No has no strong will to stamp out the misdeeds of Chon, his lifetime friend and political master.

He also called for the indictment of the five other people who held key posts in the Chon administration.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party concluded in a meeting of executives that the prosecution is believed to have done its best in grasping bringing out realities about past misdeeds, urging the opposition camps and the people at large to acknowledge the prosecutors' efforts.

In a statement, prosecutor-turned spokesman Pak Hui-tae said, "it is hoped the people will give the prosecution's thorough investigation a chance for the restoration of legal order."

And opposition politicians are being urged to abolish ad hoc parliamentary panels charged with probing similar allegations.

He reaffirmed that the party would object to the adoption of a special prosecutor system.

Prosecution Probe Results; Opposition Views
SK0102060689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 1 Feb 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—Mists of controversy continue to swirl around the misdeeds, real or imagined, of the government of disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan despite fervent efforts by his successor, No Tae-u, to bring the episode to an early close.

The prosecution, winding up its "full-scale" investigation of scandals during Chon's authoritarian seven-year rule, announced Tuesday that 47 people, mostly Chon confidantes or close relatives, have been arrested on charges of corruption or power abuse.

Opposition parties immediately rejected the results of the investigation, describing them as "deceitful," while the ruling Democratic Justice Party headed by No called them "unbiased and independent."

The government party also expressed its hope for a political settlement of the thorny issue based on the outcome of the prosecution's investigations.

The three opposition parties, which control the National Assembly with their combined majority, called for new probes and demanded that a special prosecutor be appointed for an unbiased and thorough investigation.

The opposition position follows agreement among heads of the three parties—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—last week to push for legislation of a special prosecutor system should the results of the prosecution's investigation fall short of their expectations.

But the No government and the DJP made it clear that they are opposed to the special prosecutor system, stating that it would undermine the principles of checks and balances among the three branches of the government.

The ruling circle has never hidden its intention of concluding the eradication of all scandalous vestiges of the previous administration in February.

In this context, the governing party is expected to unilaterally suspend the investigations being conducted by legislative committees if a compromise with the opposition is not reached by the end of February.

The opposition has asserted that the parliamentary investigations should continue until former Presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha testify.

Analysts say the ruling circle, to deflect the opposition's concerted offensives, is likely to opt for a confidence vote as an interim appraisal linked to No's achievements in liquidating the negative legacies of the past administration.

The interim assessment of No's presidency, along with public pressure to make a clean break from the shadowy and authoritarian Chon era, has been a heavy political burden for the president.

No pledged during his successful 1987 election campaign that if elected he would undergo a midterm evaluation of his presidency and that if he lost he would take full responsibility, including early retirement from the presidency.

The DJP chairman, Pak Chun-kyu, has strongly hinted that his party remains ready to conduct a confidence vote linked to No's performance in liquidating Fifth Republic legacies.

"The best way to conclude the liquidation of the Fifth Republic misdeeds is a compromise between the ruling and the opposition parties. But if it (the compromise) is impossible, can we have any choice but to directly ask the people for an assessment (of the No's presidency)?" said Pak, the no. 2 man in the DJP leadership.

It is unlikely, however, that the three opposition parties will retreat from their earlier demand for a special prosecutor.

The opposition is expected to introduce a bill on special prosecutors in the upcoming National Assembly session, heralding new tension between the rival parties.

The bill, should it be approved, would almost certainly be vetoed by the president if a compromise has not been reached between the ruling and opposition parties.

Paper Publishes Mail Survey Results

SK0202072289 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
29 Jan 89 p 7

[Results of mail survey on current issues of 1,586 persons of three stratified groups of men and women over 20 years of age in all regions of the ROK divided by region, sex, and age conducted by SEOUL SINMUN'S Korean Social Development Research Institute on 18 January]

[Excerpts] This poll, conducted by mail, was taken by the Korean Social Development Research Institute (with Kim Haeng being responsible), an organization specializing in opinion survey, of SEOUL SINMUN. [passage omitted]

To the question "How would you evaluate the No Tae-u government's efforts on the following points," the answers were as follows.

a. On autonomy and democratization of various sectors of society:

Very satisfactory:	10.1percent.
Generally satisfactory:	55.3percent.
Generally unsatisfactory:	24.3percent.
Very unsatisfactory:	7.8percent.
Do not know:	2.5percent.

b. On diplomacy toward communist countries, including northern policy:

Very satisfactory:	22.3percent.
Generally satisfactory:	62.9percent.
Generally unsatisfactory:	8.3percent.
Very unsatisfactory:	2.5percent.
Do not know:	4.1percent.

c. On efforts to improve relations with North Korea:

Very satisfactory:	20.5percent.
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Generally satisfactory:	56.2percent.
Generally unsatisfactory:	14.2percent.
Very unsatisfactory:	5.7percent.
Do not know:	3.4percent.
d. On establishment of law and order of society:	
Very satisfactory:	6.0percent.
Generally satisfactory:	24.5percent.
Generally unsatisfactory:	43.1percent.
Very unsatisfactory:	23.8percent.
Do not know:	2.5percent.
e. On political leadership of President No Tae-u:	
Very satisfactory:	10.2percent.
Generally satisfactory:	46.4percent.
Generally unsatisfactory:	27.7percent.
Very unsatisfactory:	10.7percent.
Do not know:	5.0percent.
[passage omitted]	

To the question "The founding of a progressive party is very likely mostly by the off-stage figures who have formed a Political Alliance for the Formation of a Progressive Party. What is your opinion of this?" the answers were:

a. Necessary:	41.8 percent.
b. Not necessary:	41.7 percent.
c. Do not know:	16.5 percent. [passage omitted]

To the question "In case a progressive party is founded, what are the chances of its winning National Assembly seats?"

a. It will win many Assembly seats:	29.8 percent.
b. Will be difficult to win many Assembly seats:	70.2 percent. [passage omitted]

To the question "Would you support a progressive party if it is founded?" the answers were:

a. Would support:	26.5 percent.
b. Would not support:	52.7 percent.
c. Do not know:	20.8 percent.

Of those who said they would support the progressive party, the sequence of support by age groups were 20's, 30's, 50's or older, and 40's; the sequence of support by education were college students or higher, high school graduate, elementary school graduate, and middle school graduate; as for the sequence of support by standard of living, the lower the standard of living, the greater the support. The sequence of support by region were Kwangju and South Cholla Province, North Chungchong Province, Incheon and Kyonggi Province, Seoul, Taejon and South

Chungchong Province, Taegu and North Kyongsang Province, Kangwon Province, Pusan and South Kyongsang Province, and North Cholla Province.

To the question "When do you think the investigation on the irregularities of the Fifth Republic should be concluded?" the answers were:

a. Should be concluded as soon as possible:	51.7 percent.
b. Should be solved clearly even if it takes time:	48.2 percent.
c. Do not know:	0.2 percent. [passage omitted]

To the question "North Korea has sent an invitation to the student delegates of Chondaehyop [National Council for Student Representatives] of South Korea asking them to participate in the international festival of youths and students to be held in North Korea this August. What is your opinion of this?" the answers were:

a. It is advisable not to let the students participate:	30.0 percent.
b. It is advisable to let the students participate:	64.3 percent.
c. Do not know:	5.7 percent. [passage omitted]

To the question "The North Korean side demanded a halt to the "Team Spirit" ROK-U.S. joint military exercise as a precondition for North-South dialogue. What do you think should we do with the "Team Spirit" exercise?" the answers were:

a. Continue as we have done so far:	48.5 percent.
b. Reduce the scale:	38.9 percent.
c. Suspend:	10.3 percent.
d. Do not know:	2.1 percent.

On the whole, the majority were in favor of conducting the "Team Spirit" exercise as we have done to date, but a considerable number of the participants in the poll were in favor of reducing the scale of the exercise. The majority of those who were in favor of reducing the scale were those in their 20's by age group, the upper income class by living standard, college students or higher by education, and those residing in Kwangju and South Cholla Province by region.

Lawyers Oppose Police Force as Independent Agency
SK0102004889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] The Korean Bar Association Monday expressed a strong objection to the projected upgrading of the

National Police Headquarters to an independent agency, denouncing it as a move to drastically beef up police power.

KBA president Mun In-ku said in a statement that the overstructured police organ calling for promotion of its head to minister may result in a deepening of the centralization of law-enforcing power.

The bar association instead suggested that the police carry out management in a more democratic way, safeguard its neutrality from outside political interference and redress itself in concert with the to-be-born local autonomy system.

Dissident Figure Ham Sok-hon Dies

SK0502101689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Ham Sok-hon, renowned for his life-long spearheading of the civil rights movement, died yesterday morning of gallbladder cancer at the Seoul National University Hospital, a family member said. He was 88.

Ham had been in a coma for one month. Two years ago, he underwent surgery to remove the cancer-infected part.

Born in Yongchon, Pyonganpuk-to, in 1901, he graduated from Osan High School and Tokyo Teachers' College in 1928. He is survived by one son and five daughters.

The funeral procession starts at the hospital mortuary at 8 a.m. Wednesday and his funeral service will take place at Osan High School in Seoul at 10 a.m.

Burma

Three Student Leaders Returning From Thailand *BK0502112089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Feb 5 (AFP)—Three Burmese student leaders arrested on the Thai side of the border with Burma will be sent back to Rangoon, Thai officials said Sunday [5 February].

Pro-democracy student leaders Win Moe, Aung Naing, and Ko Ko U were arrested Saturday on a Bangkok-bound bus near the Thai-Burmese border town of Mae Sot in Tak Province, some 430 kilometres (267 miles) northwest of here, officials reached by telephone said.

They were detained as illegal aliens and were being held at an airfield in the province and would be put on a plane home, police said.

They were among thousands of students who fled to remote border areas for fear of political persecution after a military takeover in Burma in September.

Three other students who were already at the airfield would also return home, officials at the airfield said. [passage omitted]

Police identified Mr. Win Moe and his two associates as "senior advisors" of the All Burma Student Defence Force. They have also described themselves as executive committee members of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF).

The pro-democracy organizations, founded after a September 18 military coup, are based in anti-Rangoon ethnic insurgent camps along the border where Burmese students have received shelter and arms training.

Rangoon Reports 3 February News Conference *BK0302154589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Excerpts] Members of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held the 25th news conference with local and foreign correspondents at 1300 today at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

Explaining about rumors, it was disclosed that reports of the loss of Methawe, the presence of 300 armed insurgents in Insein, and the infiltration of 30 commandos into Rangoon city were totally unfounded and absolutely untrue. Even if the rumors had been true, the Defense Forces would crush the armed insurgents. The public should believe in such rumors only if they are credible and people who want to live in peace should expose the source of these rumors.

Explaining some demands made to the SLORC by certain political parties, it was said that the letter in which the demands were laid out claimed that a copy has been sent to the SLORC. It was also learned that these demands had been distributed abroad. However, the SLORC has not officially received any such letter. One demand is that a new law protecting political parties should be enacted as soon as possible so as to ensure the safety of the official stand of all political parties, including political parties of students and youths.

It was explained that it was stated in Article 11 of Chapter 2 of the 1974 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma that the State shall adopt a single-party system and that the Burma Socialist Program Party is the sole political party and it shall lead the State. According to that provision, it is implied that the Defense Forces are to protect the single party system. However, this article of the Constitution has been abrogated. Hence, the Defense Forces are to protect all political parties which operate within the framework of the law. Therefore, it is not necessary to enact a new law. [passage omitted]

It is necessary for the political parties to observe the rules and regulations contained in Announcement No 2/88 of the SLORC [curfew and restrictions on public gathering]. So long as various means are employed to incite disturbances so that the people cannot live in peace, Announcement No 2/88 will remain in force. An example of the sorts of means used to incite disturbances was at the funeral of Bo Yan Naing [one of the Thirty Comrades] on 1 February when a group of people shouted: Strike! Strike! to create disturbances. Some pamphlets were also distributed. However, we tolerated this and did not take action. We will not move against anybody who does not violate the law. However, action will be taken according to law against any political party, leader, or person who violates the law. Similarly, action will be taken, if need be, in cases of crime. However, action has been taken with restraint. For example, we even forgave a retired former prime minister who announced the formation of a rival government. [passage omitted]

In explaining one of the points contained in the demands of 12 political parties, it was disclosed that the parties said they would have no other choice but to follow the path of going into the jungle if the SLORC does not enact a law to protect political parties. We will explain what action can be taken under the law if they go into the jungle. According to Article 111A of Chapter 6 of the Penal Code any effort to undermine an organization of the Union of Burma or a Union organization with arms or other means of insurgency or to prepare to undermine through other means, or participate in any such attempt or connected with such attempt or cause such attempt amounts to high treason. [passage omitted] Such high treason is punishable by death or a life sentence. [passage omitted]

In explaining about the returning students, it was disclosed that as of today, a total of 2,401 students had returned. Although the deadline for students to return has not been

extended beyond 31 January, the 27 reception centers opened inside the country will remain open at the border. However, the Tak reception center in Thailand opened under cooperation between Burma and Thailand will not remain open after 31 January. [passage omitted]

Next, questions from the journalists were answered by information officers of the SLORC. [passage omitted] They said the report that the Defense Forces had obtained Soviet assistance in attacking the Methawe camp of the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents was totally unfounded. It was said we have no contact with the Soviets. Recently, untrue reports such as that Soviet tanks and military advisers had arrived in Burma via India and that the Vietnamese Army is conducting secret military training in the Shan State have been broadcast. These reports are totally unfounded. It is also untrue that there were two Soviet corpses at the Methawe battle. The KNU insurgents were just spreading such rumors to (?gain some advantage) at the battle. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1415.

Executive Changes in Political Parties Announced
BK0202141089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Feb 89

["Press Release No 54/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 2 February—the 12th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text]

1. The following changes to the list of patrons and executive committee members of several political parties registered with this commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:
2. This commission has put on record the information from the Democracy and Human Rights Organization, DHO, that Central Executive Committee members U Maung Maung Nyunt, U Hla Thein U alias Ko U, U Thein Naing, and U Than Lwin have all resigned.
3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the People's Peace Organization, Union of Burma, that Patron Thakin Kyaw Sein; Joint General Secretary-1 U Tin Ngwe, alias U Tin Tun Win; and Central Executive Committee member U Saw Yan Naing have all resigned from the party.

Platform of Wa National Development Party Cited
BK0302100589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Feb 89

["Press Release No 53/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 2 February—the 12th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text]

1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Wa National Development Party,

which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 52, Byuha Street, No 1 Ward, Lashio, Shan State.

2. Aims:

- A. To strive for the perpetuation of Burma's independence by means of national unity and in accordance with democratic practice.
- B. To work for equal rights for all citizens, personal safety, the rule of law, and political, economic, social, and organizational matters within the Wa region.
- C. To give priority to and strive for a private enterprise system, in order to raise the standard of living of the whole country, especially the Wa region where development has always lagged behind.
- D. To cultivate and nurture Wa national literature, culture, traditions, and arts for development, progress, and renaissance.
- E. To acquire and implement useful experience and methods from developed countries for national and regional development.

3. Programs:

- A. To maintain friendly relations on an equal basis with other parties which have common aims, stands, and outlook, and to unite, form alliance with, and extend help to them according to circumstances.
- B. To properly organize within the framework of law in accordance with just and peaceful democratic practice.
- C. To maintain relations with all nations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and follow the United Nations declaration of human rights, by practicing an active and independent foreign policy.
- D. To organize and substitute other crops for the traditional opium growing as the main economic activity to eradicate dangerous drugs.
- E. To expand transport and communication systems in the Union of Burma, especially in the Wa region, for easy travel and trade between regions; to work for medical treatment by modern methods and education for everyone.
- F. To revive and foster Wa national literature, culture, traditions, and arts, for further development.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Discharged From Hospital 5 February
*BK0502074389 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has been discharged from hospital after successfully undergoing a coronary bypass operation. The prime minister walked out of the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital at about 11 am today, looking fit and healthy after a stay of 18 days.

A large crowd, including hospital staff, had gathered outside to give him a warm send-off. The prime minister underwent the coronary bypass on the 24th of last month.

In a statement issued today, the prime minister said he and his family are grateful to Allah for the success of the operation. He also thanked their majesties, the king and queen, for taking time off to visit him at the hospital. His appreciation was also extended to other members of the royalty, government leaders, dignitaries, and members of the public who visited him or conveyed wishes for his speedy recovery.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also thanked foreign leaders, dignitaries, and individuals from abroad as well as the diplomatic community in Malaysia who sent messages and telegrams.

The prime minister also expressed gratitude and appreciation to the doctors, nurses, and staff of the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital for successfully performing the operation and for their kind care and attention.

The director of the hospital, Datuk Dr C. Fonseka, said Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will recuperate at home and will be reexamined in 6 weeks' time. The prime minister will be able to resume his ministerial functions after that. In the meanwhile, he has been advised by the doctors to limit the number of visitors.

Former MCA Leader Freed From Jail 4 February
*BK0402064789 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Former political leader and businessman Tan Koon Swan was freed from jail today after serving a 1-year sentence for criminal breach of trust. 48-year-old Mr Tan was greeted by his family as he walked out of Kajang Prison about 20 km south of Kuala Lumpur. Several members of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], a component party of the ruling Barisan Nasional coalition, were also on hand to greet him.

A sessions court had sentenced Mr Tan to 30 months jail and a fine of 1 million Malaysian ringgit on 4 February last year, but a high court in September reduced it to 18 months and set aside the fine.

Prison officials said that Mr Tan had one-third remission of his sentence for good behavior.

Three Fishermen, Boat Seized by Indonesia
*BK0502083089 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] Indonesian authorities have detained three Malaysian fishermen for alleged intrusion into Indonesian waters. The Malaysian Rescue Coordinating Center, or MRCC, said this in Johor Baharu today. The MRCC spokesman in Port Kelang said the three Malaysian fishermen were from Pontian Kecil. One was identified as Awang Abdul Karim, while the other two were known only as Amin and Amat. The Indonesian authorities have also seized a 10-meter fishing boat from the fishermen.

Singapore

President Wee Kim Wee Undergoes Surgery
*BK0402055689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Singapore, Feb 4 (AFP)—Singapore President Wee Kim Wee, recuperating from cancer surgery three weeks ago, underwent an operation on his prostate Saturday, the Ministry of Communications and Information announced.

Doctors said Mr. Wee, 73, was in satisfactory condition but they advised him not to receive visitors other than his immediate family until he was fully recovered.

The latest operation, a transurethral resection of his mildly enlarged prostate, was carried out to enable the president to pass urine, the statement said.

A frozen section examination of the tissue removed did not show any malignancy, it added.

On January 16, doctors removed a cancerous growth in his rectum.

Elected president by Parliament on August 30, 1985, Mr. Wee had worked as a journalist with the local and foreign press, until he joined the diplomatic service as high commissioner (ambassador) to Malaysia in 1973.

He later served in Japan and South Korea, returning to Singapore in 1984 to chair the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC).

Cambodia

Hun Sen Discusses U.S. MIA 'Statistics'
*BK0402054989 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0416 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 4—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received

in Phnom Penh Friday morning Mr. W. Stanley Mooneyham [name as received], representative of the International Consulting Corporation and ex-chairman of the World Vision who arrived here Thursday afternoon as a special guest of Chairman Hun Sen.

On the occasion, Premier Hun Sen spoke of the all-sided achievements recorded by the Kampuchea people over the past decade, the PRK goodwill and constructive initiatives in the search for a fair political solution to the Kampuchean issue and his successful visit to Thailand.

Referring to the key interlinked problem, the Kampuchean leader said that the pull-out of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea would be completed by September but one should link this withdrawal to the cut of the military aid to all Khmer factions and the cessation of outside interference. And this conception, he said, has been endorsed by China, Thailand and western countries.

Concerning the question of the MIA, Chairman Hun Sen said that according to incomplete statistics there were about 80 remains of the American servicemen missing in action in Kampuchea and as a result of the unilateral efforts of the PRK government, 10 per cent of those MIA remains were already discovered.

In reply, Mr. W. Stanley Mooneyham applauded the efforts made by the Kampuchean people in their national defence and construction over the past 10 years and expressed support for the PRK policy of national reconciliation and the goodwill proposals put forth by the PRK Government.

Mr. W. Stanley Mooneyham also praised the PRK's humanitarian attitude toward the question of MIA and said that he would convey the message to the American people.

Soviet Scientific Cooperation Protocol Concluded
BK0402151589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] On the morning of 3 February in Phnom Penh, Comrade Pen Navut, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education; and Comrade (Preobskiy), member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Supreme Soviet, concluded an agreement on scientific cooperation between the PRK Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Present were comrades Kong Sam-Ol, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and minister attached to the Council of Ministers cabinet; Khamidulin Rashit, Soviet ambassador to Cambodia; and the deputy minister of education; as well as numerous cadres of the Ministry of Education.

According to the document, the two sides agreed on nine practical provisions. They will cooperate in the field of science and exchange scientific documents, printed articles, and academicians from the two countries.

The agreement will be effective for 5 years from the date of signing.

Heng Samrin Addresses Vietnamese Troops
BK0602040089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Excerpt] To mark the 59th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Cambodia-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, and the Vietnamese fraternal people's traditional new year, on the morning of 5 February, a party, state, and front delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, visited cadres and combatants of the 9-79 Front of the Vietnamese volunteer army, who are carrying out noble proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Comrade General Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade General Sin Song, interior minister; many leading comrades from the party, state, front, and mass organizations; and ministers, deputy ministers, and directors general from various central services and in the city.

During his chat, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin read a speech saying in essence:

[Begin Heng Samrin recording] I am very glad to visit all the comrades cadres and combatants of the 9-79 Front today. On behalf of the party, state, and the entire Cambodian people, and in my own name, I would like to congratulate and wish all the best to all the comrades. May you enjoy good health and score successes in every task. [applause]

With the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] led by Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the people of the three countries in our Indochinese Peninsula have braved and gone through countless difficulties and hardship in the struggle against colonialism, fascism, imperialism, and expansionism; scored successive great victories; and led the countries into a new era, that of independence and freedom. In the past 10 years, for our revolution in particular, having toppled the blood-thirsty and genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian nation has been quickly revived and scored great victories in every field, military, political, economic, foreign affairs, and so on.

Compared with the current development of the Cambodian revolutionary forces, the enemies are losing the initiative and are seriously being defeated, isolated, and weakened. This has enabled the Cambodian revolution

to move into a new phase of development, one in which the Cambodian revolution's own forces themselves are assuming the cause of defending and building the motherland. The all-round great success scored by the Cambodian people in the past 10 years has immense significance. It is a common victory for the Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and the cooperation with fraternal socialist countries. Furthermore, it is a brilliant and fruitful achievement of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed by our two countries, Cambodia and Vietnam, following the toppling of the barbarous and savage Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

Based on the precious spirit of proletarian internationalism, the party, government, and the heroic Vietnamese people have been providing direct, timely, and effective assistance and support to our Cambodian revolution at every difficult time in the struggle against all stripes of enemies as well as in the cause of rebuilding the Cambodian land. Cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army, including cadres and combatants of the 9-79 Front, who are outstanding children of the heroic Vietnamese people, have been resolutely fighting alongside and in the same trenches with the KPRAF. In particular, they have saved the Cambodian people from the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and revived them and continue to support and assist our Cambodian revolution enabling it to develop and make all-round progress to this day.

On behalf of the party, state, the entire Cambodian people, and the KPRAF, and in my own name, I would like to take this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the party, state, and the Vietnamese people and volunteer army for their wholehearted assistance to our Cambodian revolutionary cause. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Based on the development of the Cambodian revolutionary forces during the past 10 years, the majority of the comrades experts, cadres, and combatants have fulfilled their precious proletarian internationalist duties on our Cambodian land and there have been seven withdrawals already. More recently, during the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January national day, through the agreement of our two countries' parties and governments, we publicly announced that if there is a political solution, all Vietnamese volunteer forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia no later than September 1989. The comrades cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army, who are carrying on their duties in Cambodia, have redoubled their efforts to create conditions for the Cambodian people to advance toward becoming the master of the land and of their own destiny. This is a fine thing that party members, cadres, combatants, and the Cambodian people throughout the country admire, learn, and will always remember. The KPRP has always been carrying out activities and will continue to do so more vigorously to educate the entire party, people, and

the KPRAF to be absolutely loyal to the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, in particular the precious Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity, by considering these as the determining factor for the destiny of the three countries' revolutions as well as that of each country now and in the future. We pledge to expand, strengthen, and take good care of this militant solidarity as though it were the apple of our eye.

On the basis of the past 10 years' victory and experiences and the relations of international solidarity, and particularly on the basis of the special Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, the Cambodian people's party and entire armed forces will heighten the spirit of self-reliance and that of being responsible for the country's destiny; brave all difficulties and obstacles; rally all possibilities to firmly and strongly build Cambodian revolutionary forces in every field; continue to attack the enemies to defend every revolutionary gain and build the new regime to lead the Cambodian revolutionary cause toward achieving success; and contribute to expanding and strengthening the advantage of the three Indochinese countries' revolutions on the basis of a new quality of the special militant solidarity among the parties, states, and people of our three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. [applause]

Once again, I would like to wish all the comrades good health and new successes in the new year in carrying out the tasks assigned by the party and state. I would like to convey warmest and most sincere greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery to sick, wounded, and disabled cadres and combatants. I would like to wish success to all cadres and combatants who are carrying out internationalist duties in Cambodia, convey warm and longing sentiments, and wish good health and success in every task to all cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army and experts who have already returned home and to all the families which still have relatives on mission in Cambodia. May the Cambodia-Vietnam relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation last forever. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Paper Marks Indochinese Communist Party Day
BK0302061589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Magnificent Cause of the Indochinese Communist Party Will Always Be With Our Cambodian Revolution"; date not given]

[Excerpts] This year, the 59th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP], predecessor of the KPRP, the CPV, and the LPRP, [words indistinct] of the revolutions in the three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

On 3 February 1930, the ICP, founded, educated, and tempered by the great Chairman Ho Chi Minh, was born in accordance with the necessity of the common revolutionary struggle of the three nations, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. As a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, the vanguard of the working class and working masses of the three countries, the ICP fulfilled the most important mission of leading the revolutionary struggle of the three Indochinese nations through stretches of road and heights full of great sacrifices and scored successive victories. These have led the nations, which used to be led by others, to become the masters of their own destiny and that of their countries.

Based on the real situation and the development of the party in each respective country, the Second ICP Congress in 1951 resolved to dismantle the ICP into three parties: the Vietnamese Workers Party, currently the CPV; the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, currently the KPRP; and the LPRP. These parties have carried on the sacred cause of the ICP by constantly expanding genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism, rallying the combined forces of each nation, and binding them closely to the force of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and the force of the era. They had successively toppled the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. aggressors and imperialists, and the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists.

In Cambodia, Pol Pot, the phony communist, infiltrated the party, usurped the revolutionary gains, and betrayed the nation, the people, and Leninism. He had transformed the KPRP, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, into a genocide tool which plunged the country into the danger of extinction in only 3 years 8 months and 20 days. Following the historic 7 January victory, the KPRP was rebuilt as a strong and firm Marxist-Leninist party with a correct political line and a clean and powerful base, both politically, ideologically, and organizationally. This is a decisive factor in the definitive victory of the Cambodian Revolution. [passage omitted]

On the 59th founding anniversary of the ICP, our people are immensely happy with the development and the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and in particular between Cambodia and Vietnam, based on the spirit of the three countries' summit conference in Vientiane and the 18 February Cambodia-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation. These relations have been promoted to a new aspect forming the firm basis for progress in the PRK in the past period, at present, as well as in the future.

Our people would like to pay respect and express profound gratitude to Chairman Ho Chi Minh, founder of the ICP, who had left a brilliant example of the precious patriotic spirit and clear-sighted international solidarity—an invincible force no powers can destroy—to the next generations. We would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party and people

for sending their outstanding children to carry out precious proletarian internationalist missions with sacrifices in flesh and blood to contribute to the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth to firmly defend national independence and build our beloved motherland.

Currently, when our party and people are facing great and complex but noble tasks in a phase in which the Cambodian Revolution's own forces are moving toward assuming ourselves every task to defend and build the country and in which the revolutionary struggle is arduous and complex in many fields, all of us should strive to heighten the spirit of responsibility in firmly building and defending our party. Essentially, in the immediate future, our cadres and party members should repeatedly recall past lessons and experiences and expand the fine traditions of the party, which have sustained our people's cause, by striving to temper our party's class and vanguard character, increasing the sense of responsibility, and expanding and increasing the spirit of being the master and self-reliant daring to decide, to do, and be responsible. Words should go hand in hand with deeds. We should be close to the people and the masses. We should rely on the people and the masses as our root and serve as a core to lead the masses in every revolutionary movement.

Furthermore, we should be resolute in opposing and preventing opportunism and clanism from infiltrating and destroying the party. We should be courageous in exercising control with a profound spirit of criticism of inactivity and the phenomenon of drifting away from the people and the masses. This is aimed at creating vigorous changes within the party and promoting positive changes in the entire society. We should be united and unanimous in adhering to the spirit of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum and move toward successfully implementing the resolutions adopted by the fifth party congress.

Chea Sim Opens 16th National Assembly Session
BK0602054989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] On the morning of 6 February, at the office of the National Assembly, the 16th session of the PRK's first National Assembly was solemnly opened to review and assess the first National Assembly's activities between the 15th and the 16th sessions. Attending this session, in the presidium, were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Also taking part were representatives of the 20 constituencies throughout the country; representatives of the clergy; comrades leading cadres from the party, state, front, and mass organizations; comrades ministers and deputy ministers; and many directors

general of various central ministries and services. Comrade ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and representatives of fraternal socialist countries accredited to Cambodia; Mr In Tam, president of the Khmer Amatak Association of Compatriots Abroad; and the delegation of the French National Assembly, including Mr (Jean-Paul Fuch), vice chairman of the Cultural, Familial, and Social Affairs Committee of the French Republic, and Mr (Georges Bergognof), in charge of Administration and Service of the French Republic, were also present.

Opening the 16th session of the first National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim pointed out that the current session is an important event in the political life of the PRK state, in addition to three other events which took place in January. Comrade Chea Sim added the development and strengthening of villages and communes throughout the country are going hand in hand with the development of real Cambodian revolutionary forces and with the change in the stand, ideology, and revolutionary view of the people and the masses. Organizations of the party, state authorities, and mass organizations have been further strengthened and expanded both in quality and quantity. Finally, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim expressed the firm conviction that after listening to reports, the entire audience will spiritedly take part in the discussion in democratic conditions based on a constructive spirit to advance more vigorously the tasks of building and defending our country.

Members of the audience then listened to a report on the activities of the Council of State read by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State, and a report on the activities of the first National Assembly between the 15th and 16th sessions, read by Comrade Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the PRK National Assembly.

The session was adjourned at noon and will resume its work as planned in the agenda.

Afternoon Session Held

*BK0602113989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] As of 1400 on the afternoon of 6 February, the 16th session of the first National Assembly of the PRK actively resumed its work according to the set agenda.

Members of the National Assembly heard with great interest a report on the situation of socioeconomic restoration and development efforts over the past 10 years and the 1989 state plan targets read by Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of planning, and a report on the military situation, the situation of K-5 border defense network construction, and proselytization work among the misled people in 1988 read by Comrade General Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

The session adjourned at 1700 and will resume work tomorrow.

Heng Samrin Speaks at Engineers Graduation

*BK0102122789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[“Excerpts” of speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK’s Council of State, to graduating class of engineers at the Chamka Dong Agricultural Technical College on 31 January—portions recorded]

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Chamka Dong Agricultural Technical College this morning to confer engineering diplomas on graduates of the college’s 1985-89 class in the presence of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK’s Council of State.

In the report presented by Comrade Say Chhum, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture, it was stressed that this 4 year course was attended by 55 students, including 26 majoring in agronomy and 29 in veterinary medicine. Through the hard work of our students and the dedication of Soviet instructors, our students’ study was a great success. As a result, 33 students, or 60 percent, passed the examination with excellent honors; 18, or 32.7 percent, with good honors; and 4, or 7.3 percent, with passing marks.

After conferring diplomas on the 55 students, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin made a profoundly significant speech. Excerpts of this speech follow:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the party, government, and people of Cambodia and in my own name, I would like to express profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union and, particularly, to the party, government, and people of the fraternal Ukrainian SSR as well as to various international organizations for giving us effective material, moral, and technical assistance enabling this institute to function successfully and to make an important contribution to local construction and socioeconomic restoration and development of our Cambodian people. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Reexamining the situation of our country in the past 10 years, we can see that the Cambodian revolution has won great successes in all fields—political, military, economic, diplomatic, and so on. The advantage and strength of the revolution is growing steadily while the enemy is suffering setbacks, weakening steadily, and heading inexorably toward collapse. This has created fundamental conditions for our revolution to enter a new, historical stage of qualitative development in which the forces of Cambodia themselves must assume full responsibility for the cause of national defense in the move to build our new regime. This is a heavy but most noble task in the spirit of taking

responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and people. It requires that all cadres, party members, combatants, and people from central to grass-roots levels at all social strata and in all walks of life, including politicians, economists, experts, specialists, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and Buddhist monks, must uphold unity in view and understanding regarding the situation and tasks of the revolution. Originating from this, these groups must keep strong determination in advancing toward revolutionary unity in order to mobilize the vast forces of great national solidarity closely linked with international solidarity by expending physical, spiritual, and material forces on the cause of national defense and reconstruction. More than ever, we must unanimously hold that although our enemy has suffered serious setbacks and is in a weakening position, its fundamental schemes remain unchanged. The more it suffers defeats, the more determined it has become in opposing us. The struggle between us and the enemy remains arduous. This calls for each of us to be even more vigilant.

Desiring to quickly end the bloodshed and misery of the people, our party and state have been seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem by putting forward successive proposals for national reconciliation. However, the principle question that we have to preserve is that all political solutions must protect our revolutionary gains at all costs and, absolutely, must prevent the recurrence of the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Recently, at the invitation of the Thai side, our party and state sent a delegation personally led by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. This first Cambodian-Thai meeting brought about a positive mutual understanding which contributes to the establishment of the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with all neighboring countries, especially with the Kingdom of Thailand. [applause] [end recording]

The comrade general secretary also described the country's economic situation, especially the concentration on the four economic spearheads. Making recommendations to the graduate engineers, the comrade general secretary said:

[Begin recording] Stemming from the revolutionary economic situation at the current stage and based on the practical possibilities and experience gained in the restoration and development of agricultural production over the past 10 years, the brother students who have been trained to be agronomists play a very important role. You are the core in gradually disseminating and introducing science and technology into the field of agricultural production, raising agricultural yield, and accelerating agricultural production so it becomes a major component of the national economy, especially of the four economic spearheads.

Soon, some of you will leave school for new assignments. At the same time, some others will have to stay for further theoretical training. For this reason, allow me to make a number of suggestions as follows:

One, you must firmly grasp the line, principles, and policy of our party and state and correctly implement them, for only by correctly implementing the line, principles, and policy of the party and state can we develop the efficiency of the knowledge you have gained at school. You must clearly determine the goal of your activities and the use of all your knowledge, that is, the service to the motherland and the people.

Our country is an agricultural state with more than 80 percent of the population being peasants. The national economy is based entirely on agriculture. Therefore, loving the nation and serving the people is first and foremost in trying to raise agricultural production and raising the living conditions of the peasants. Only after having achieved this can we build other sectors of production. If we can do this, we will be able to set up a foundation on which our peasants' confidence in the new regime can be based, all revolutionary activities can be accelerated, and a firm security and national defense mainstay can be set up. This is not only a matter of technical significance, but also of political, economic, and national defense significance as well. Therefore, if you successfully carry out your job by tapping to the fullest extent the source of your knowledge, not only will you be known as experts but also as good combatants of the party, state, and front who are close to the masses of the people and who stay close to the localities through all practical activities. This, in fact, is the objective of all theories, for applying theories to realities will further develop the theories.

Two, the question of building the economic foundation is different from the attacks against the enemy. Attacking the enemy is a struggle between man and man. Therefore, the determination and spirit are the main factors. However, the economic construction is [words indistinct] with the nature of the construction, of the production of produce. With only determination and spirit, and without economic, scientific, and technical knowledge; without the ability to grasp the peculiar, prevailing conditions of each region, each locality, and each target, including the [words indistinct] and the psychology of the local people regarding the economy, no success can be expected. Therefore, it is imperative to rely on existing theories to continue experiments so as to secure [words indistinct] basis for the development of production. You must allow the masses of the local people to take the first steps in production, to go directly to the localities of production, and to seek to understand and ask opinions of the peasantry so as to clarify all the targets that have been set. This means that you must begin from the prevailing economic situation in order to pinpoint the problems and examine them. For example, our country's agricultural system is backward; production is low and planting techniques are not advanced.

Therefore, it is imperative to introduce the intensive cropping technique and science and technology into the agricultural field. But how, and how much? There are many answers, but allow me to express my opinion that this task must be carried out carefully, firmly, and gradually. It is imperative to be patient, resilient, and industrious. You must not be pessimistic when you encounter situations and possibilities unfavorable to you; lofty determination.

Changing the old habits of the peasants will take a long time to accomplish; sometimes at the price of many big bitter experiences. The important thing is to make the peasants see the practical results, the practical utility of the new techniques in order to win their faith. Therefore, sometimes it is necessary to join the peasants in seeking and developing what is good in the agricultural techniques [words indistinct]. You must humbly learn from the peasants and create conditions for the exchange of knowledge with them. You must creatively seek new ideas according to the prevailing conditions of the localities.

[Heng Samrin recording continues] Three, it is imperative to build yourselves into truly good cadres of the party and state that are loyal to the party, state, and people, making every effort to truly serve the motherland and people to deserve the trust the party and state have for our new intellectual cadre. Overcome and do away with a number of concepts left behind by the old social regimes, such as Mandarinism and bureaucratism. Pay attention to doing everything in order to create favorable and timely conditions for the localities to facilitate their production work. You must clearly understand that any negative action or obstruction by the cadres can inflict serious consequences on our people.

Four, it is imperative to strive to further study, draw lessons, and raise your expertise; study in actual practice in your capacity as more experienced friends and brothers; avoid boasts and complacency in your knowledge; and avoid looking down on those with less knowledge than you.

In the present times, as science and technology is making rapid progress, the needs of the people continue to grow. This calls for us to continue experimenting and studying ceaselessly in order to meet their needs. You must enjoy research; you must research within the national framework as well as in each region and each locality, and record the findings in books to be used as background for the objective determination of the revolutionary orientation. The party and state must have a policy of according proper encouragement for these writings.

These are just a few ideas that I wanted to present to all the young students here today. You must firmly grasp and correctly implement all lines, policies, and targets of economic construction and development. Our [word indistinct] must be closely linked with the localities, the masses of the people, in order to appropriately implement all those principles and targets while surviving to

temper themselves in the actual movement of the revolution to become good cadres trusted and cherished by the party, state, and people.

Regarding the comrades professors, cadres, personnel, and workers of the institute as a whole, I would like to express my confidence that you will continue to fulfill your tasks in promoting study in the agricultural technique which is of major importance to the great development and stability of Cambodia. I hope, for instance, that on the basis of past experiences you will be even more capable of preparing a curriculum that will apply farming theories and experiences in the world on the peculiar, prevailing conditions of Cambodia.

Dear comrades and friends, dear young students, with the firm confidence of the party and state in the sense of responsibility of all of you vis-a-vis the future of the motherland, I hope that all of you will implement well your knowledge, thus making an important contribution to the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

Once again, on behalf of the party Central Committee and Council of State and in my own name, I would like to express congratulations over the outcome of the course and wish the presidium members, foreign guests of honor, comrades, friends, and all young graduates the best of health and brilliant successes. [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony wound up successfully in a most joyous and cordial atmosphere.

SRV 'Stance' on Cambodia Issue Viewed
BK0502031689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Have Affirmed Their Unchanging Stance Regarding the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 2 February, a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that if a political solution to the Cambodian problem is reached, Vietnam will withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by September 1989. However, if there is no solution to the Cambodian problem, Vietnam will withdraw from Cambodia in 1990 as previously planned.

This statement clearly attests further that the Hanoi authorities have not changed their stance regarding the Cambodian problem. Although Vietnam has announced the shortening of the time to complete its troops withdrawal from 1990 to September 1989 or whatever month, there is nothing new because its troop withdrawal announcement is still linked with the same old conditions, that is it will withdraw only after its conditions are fulfilled.

Vietnam has said that it will withdraw its troops only after the Cambodian problem is settled. Who then are the ones to settle the Cambodian problem? The whole

international community is well aware that the Cambodian problem was caused because Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia at the end of 1978. Ten years have passed, but the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops are still occupying Cambodia. Therefore, it is the Hanoi authorities who must be held totally responsible for the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means. The key to this solution is that Vietnam must really withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with a clear timetable and program under a correct and effective international supervision. This is the key to the settlement of the Cambodian problem in line with the request of the entire Cambodian people and patriotic Cambodian resistance forces and the demand of the entire international community for Vietnam to settle the Cambodian problem politically, comprehensively, and fairly.

If the Hanoi authorities want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means as they have been clamoring during the past several months, they should accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan which is also the common stance of the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces, and agree to negotiate with the CGDK on the question of withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in accordance with the above-mentioned principles.

If Vietnam persists in rejecting this five-point peace proposal and continues setting conditions for its troop withdrawal, the Cambodian people and all countries that cherish peace, justice, independence, and freedom throughout the world will see clearly that Vietnam still has not changed its stance regarding the Cambodian problem, that it is not willing to settle the Cambodian problem through political means, and that it lacks the goodwill to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia as it has deceitfully announced.

Indonesia

Foreign Minister on Renewal of Ties With PRC *BK0402071489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0511 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 4 (AFP)—The resumption of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and China, which have been frozen for the past 22 years, will have to wait until an appropriate time, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said.

"The (Indonesian) president has issued instructions ... to continue to monitor this process until the appropriate time to reopen diplomatic ties between the two countries," Mr. Alatas was quoted as saying by the official ANTARA News Agency Saturday.

Mr. Alatas told a plenary session of parliament late Friday that various possible risks in the event of a resumption of diplomatic ties, including in the national security domain, would first have to be carefully studied.

Jakarta froze diplomatic ties with Beijing in 1967 after accusing China of complicity in an aborted communist-backed coup attempt in October 1965. Beijing has repeatedly denied the charge.

Direct trade relations were resumed in 1985.

Indonesia's position on the issue continues to be pegged to Mr. Suharto's state address in August 1987, Mr. Alatas said.

Mr. Suharto said in the speech that reestablishment of ties with China could only be done if Beijing pledged to respect Indonesia's sovereignty and not to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

Talk of resuming relations resurfaced following a statement by visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing early last year that Beijing wished for a speedy normalisation of ties.

Mr. Liu was leading a Chinese delegation at a conference of a United Nations organization here.

"We cannot yet forecast a timeframe (for the resumption of ties). The Foreign Ministry is continuously monitoring statements by Chinese leaders wherever they are made," Mr. Alatas said.

He added, however, that there has been no official contact with China on the matter.

Alatas Denies Claims of Futile JIM Effort *BK0302152089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas confirmed this evening that Indonesia's readiness to host the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] is not designed to seek an international reputation. Indonesia's involvement in every effort to resolve any problems is in line with the Constitution and Indonesia's foreign policy embodied in the Broad Outline of State Policies.

Minister Ali Alatas reaffirmed this in denying claims from abroad that Indonesia's efforts to mediate the Cambodian issue through JIM are in vain because only superpowers can settle the 11-year conflict.

Touching on the opening of a Palestine representative office in Indonesia, Ali Alatas said there will be no problem in the opening of a PLO office in Indonesia.

Border Meeting With PNG Opens 3 February
BK0402081189 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0707 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Jayapura (Irian Jaya), February 4 (OANA/ANTARA)—A basic agreement on the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea [PNG] border issue was reviewed by both countries' delegations at a meeting here Friday [3 February].

Irian Jaya Governor Bas Suebu officially opened the three-day meeting attended by both countries' officials.

The 19-member delegation of PNG was led by Florian Gubon, director of International Agreement of the PNG Foreign Affairs Ministry, while the 17-member delegation of Indonesia was headed by Nugroho Wisnumurti of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The meeting was a follow up of a joint border committee's meeting held in Medan, north Sumatera, last November.

Bas Suebu as a member of the Indonesian delegation, explained that the basic agreement being discussed was made by both nations in Port Moresby, PNG in 1984, and it is reviewed every five years for its revision.

The basic agreement deals with the countries' border issues including on border crossers, border trade, a telecommunication link, and a security in the frontier.

The Jayapura meeting was the first stage and it will be continued with another discussion in Port Moresby in the near future.

Nugroho Wisnumurti in his remarks said that the Indonesia-PNG relations at present is much improving.

Both sides have so far reached many agreements for the benefit of the nations, he went on to say.

Governor Suebu called on PNG to increase the trade ties between the two countries, especially with Irian Jaya, which borders PNG.

Irian Jaya has exported gravel at a volume of 8,650 cubic meters to PNG so far.

He also urged for intensified border trade to serve the PNG and Irian Jaya people.

Prior to the meeting, both delegations inspected the border area by helicopters.

The session is scheduled to be followed by a technical meeting between both government's liaison teams here on February 6-8, 1989.

Policeman To Face Charges in Australian's Death
BK0602123089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1217 GMT
6 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 6 (AFP)—An Indonesian police sergeant will face a charge of manslaughter when he stands trial in connection with the death of Australian yachtsman David Blenkinsop, an Australian Embassy spokesman said here Monday [6 February].

The spokesman said that according to information passed on to the embassy by the Indonesian authorities, Police Sergeant Jaffar Alwi will also face charges of maltreatment—causing an act resulting in death—and negligence.

The manslaughter charge carries a maximum jail sentence of 15 years, maltreatment seven years and negligence five years, the spokesman said.

Sgt. Jaffar, as a public servant, also stood to have the sentences increased by a third if convicted at his trial, which begins February 20 in the eastern island of Biak, he added.

Mr. Blenkinsop, 31, who held dual British-Australian citizenship, was sailing from Thailand to Australia in July with his pregnant fiancée Joanne Mist, 24, when they called at Serui, a small island off the coast of Irian Jaya some 3,500 kilometres (2,100 miles) east of here.

Two police officers and a civilian, Abdul Malik, boarded his boat, the "C-ment," and tried to direct him to sail to Biak, some 80 kilometres (50 miles) to the north.

Official accounts say that there was an argument and in a scuffle Sgt. Jaffar accidentally shot Mr. Blenkinsop, who fell overboard and disappeared on August 14.

Ms. Mist was also shot, but survived.

The Australian Embassy spokesman said Sgt. Jaffar would also be charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Ms. Mist, which would bring a maximum prison sentence of nine months.

Mr. Malik, who appeared in court in Serui last week, has been charged with incitement to cause a breach of public order and embezzle property, which carry maximum jail sentences of six and four years.

The spokesman said his trial had been adjourned and will resume Tuesday, adding that the embassy still had no information on how Mr. Malik had pleaded.

Australia has sent a third secretary as an observer to Mr. Malik's trial and will also be represented at Sgt. Jaffar's hearing, the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

Minister Briefs Suharto on Brunei Trip

*BK0602075689 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] President Suharto expresses hope that ASEAN countries will continue to upgrade their cooperation, especially in the areas of information dissemination and communication through an exchange of personnel and experience.

Information Minister Harmoko said this to newsmen at the State Palace today after he reported to President Suharto on the outcome of his recent visit to Brunei Darussalam. During this occasion, the minister also reported on preparations to hold the 1989 National Press Day, scheduled for 9 February in Surabaya. The National Press Day celebrations will be linked with efforts to upgrade the existence and credibility of the national press as a Pancasila press. Concrete activities to mark the National Press Day will include social work, procurement of seeds for a reforestation program, and delivery of water pumps from several publishers to farmers. Harmoko said the activities reflect the fact that there is no such thing as an opposition press in Indonesia.

Murdani Rules Out Implementation of Islamic Law

*BK0502084789 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0743 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—Minister of Defence and Security General (ret.) L.B. Murdani assured here over the weekend that Indonesia will not become a state which puts Islamic law into practice.

"Here the 1945 Constitution prevails on the basis of the Pancasila, Murdani told a working conference with parliament.

Pancasila does not carry an indication toward that direction, he affirmed.

Murdani gave the assurance in response to a question put forward by MP Marzuki Darusman who touched on the existence of a tendency which could provide an opportunity to the re-emergence of problems which ideologically and fundamentally affect the affairs and the fundamental pillars of the state.

Marzuki told the press later that the tendency was present without people being aware of it because the nation was busy with matters relating to development activities.

Minister on Procedures for Visiting East Timor

*BK0602123989 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] The Indonesian Government does not prohibit foreigners from visiting remote areas in East Timor. However, visitors are urged to consult with security authorities in Dili first. Home Affairs Minister Rudini said this during a hearing with parliament's Commission II in Jakarta today.

Rudini said it is essential to hold prior consultations with security authorities because terrorists are believed to be still operating in the mountainous areas despite their insignificant number.

The home affairs minister said anybody is allowed to enter East Timor, while the East Timorese themselves may leave to visit other provinces in Indonesia.

Laos

Regulations on Local Councils Issued

*BK0502090989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Regulations issued by the Supreme People's Council [SPC] on 25 January 1989 and signed by Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC, on the responsibilities and roles, rights, and duties of local people's councils]

[Text] Relying on the party's overall direction, which stipulates that all organizational apparatuses must be reorganized to become simpler, stronger, and better and that the establishment of organizational apparatuses must depend on the requirements of political duties; and to turn the people's councils into organizations of state power belonging to local residents, which operate correctly in accordance with the party's line in studying, considering, and making decisions on political, economic, and social issues, national defense and public security maintenance work, and other tasks in localities, the SPC Standing Committee has outlined the following regulations:

Article 1: A local people's council is composed of the people's council at the provincial and municipal level and the people's councils at the district level with a work tenure of 5 years.

The local people's council has the responsibilities and roles to act as:

1. The supreme state power body of the local people, which is elected by the people to exercise, on their behalf, their own mastery rights and to represent the rights and interests of the multiethnic people in localities;
2. The inspector and overseer of the administrative committee at its respective level in the implementation of the party's line, plans, and policies and the state's laws.

Article 2: The rights and duties of the local people's council:

1. To ensure the implementation of the party's line, plans, and policies and the state's laws aimed at enhancing and developing existing potentials in order to build

its own locality into an entity that is politically strong, firm in the maintenance of national defense and public security, and rich and prosperous economically, culturally, and socially.

2. To discuss and adopt the socioeconomic development plan and the budget plan and to inspect the execution of plans and budgets in the locality.

3. To issue measures, rules, and regulations for the implementation of the party's line and plans, and the state's regulations and laws in the locality and to abrogate all regulations, instructions, and decisions which are incompatible with the laws and which were enacted by the administrative committee at its own level and the people's councils at the next lower level.

4. To approve the establishment and abolition of the various services of the locality as proposed by the chairman of the administrative committee.

5. To maintain close links with the people and to show concern over their rights and interests, to guarantee mastery and equal rights for the people, and to preserve and promote unity among the multiethnic people.

6. To follow up and inspect the activities of the administrative committee at its own level and of the people's council at the next lower level.

7. To study complaints voiced by the people and to encourage organizations concerned to resolve such complaints and inform the complainants and people of the outcome of their complaints.

Article 3. The local people's council has no particular chairman and standing council committee. To ensure that the local people's council is able to fulfill its obligations, roles, and duties, an auxiliary organization must be set up as a work unit attached to the office of the local administration under the direct guidance and supervision of the chairman of the administrative committee.

1. The work unit of the local people's council acts as the staff organization of the local council and is composed of a secretary who is in charge of the overall work of the people's council, technical personnel in charge of the work of the commission for economy, planning, and finance and of the commission for culture, social affairs, and justice.

2. The secretary of the local people's council has rights and duties as follows: closely coordinating and cooperating with the head of office of the administrative committee at the same level with regard to the activities of the people's council; receiving and providing conveniences for the people who wish to see him, accepting complaints lodged by the people; following up and encouraging organizations concerned to take action on such complaints and to inform the people of their solution; promoting, following up, and inspecting the

activities of members of the people's council in carrying out their duties; coordinating and cooperating with the various commissions in studying and assessing the situation and work in various fields so as to report them to the people's council at a session for discussion and making decisions; guiding political activities of technical personnel attached to the various commissions; and having the rights to verify in writing official documents issued by the local people's council.

3. The commissions attached to the local people's council are each composed of a chief and commission members whose numbers will be defined by the people's council at a session in accordance with the specific requirements of each locality. The commissions attached to the local people's council carry out their work by holding meetings of the chief and all members of the commissions.

4. The commissions attached to the local people's council have the duties and rights to assist the people's council at their own level in conducting study and making decisions on the orientation and program of action; inspecting and studying various reports and decisions proposed by the administrative committee at a session of the people's council; and seeking details from the administrative committee, the heads of specialized services attached to the administrative committee, and the chief of the people's court at their own level regarding work related to the commission's work.

Article 4. Sessions of the local people's council.

The local people's council has the full right to discuss, through the convening of sessions, the solution of all problems which come under the scope of its rights and duties. In convening each session, a chairman and the presidium for guiding the session must be elected.

1. The inaugural session of the local people's council is convened by the chairman of the administrative committee at that level within 30 days at the latest after the election of new people's representatives at that level.

2. The essence of the inaugural session of the local people's council is: to hear a report on the qualifications and outcome of the election of people's representatives at their level; to discuss and approve the report on activities of the previous administrative committee; to discuss and approve the socioeconomic development plan and budget of its own locality; and to elect the secretary and chiefs of the various commissions of the local people's council at the suggestion of the chairman of the session. The secretary and the chiefs and members of the commissions must not be members of the administrative committee.

3. Each plenary session of the local people's council can be convened by the chairman of the administrative committee at the same level. Every 6 months, a plenary session of the local people's council must be convened.

4. If a plenary session cannot be convened as scheduled, the administrative committee must report its cause to the administrative committee at the next higher level for acknowledgement and all members of the people's council must be informed.

5. A plenary session of the local people's council at a given level can be convened only by the chairman of the administrative committee at that level when he deems it necessary or when a proposal is made by at least two-thirds of the members of the people's council at that level.

6. A session of the local people's council must be attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of council members if it is to be legally effective. Each decision of the local people's council will be regarded effective only when it is approved by a majority vote cast by all the council members attending the session. Every decision adopted at a session of the local people's council must be affixed with the signatures of the chairman of the session and the secretary of the local people's council at that level.

7. The local people's council must hold open sessions. The date, time, and place of the session as well as the agenda of the session must be made known to the people's council members at least 7 days prior to that session. Under certain special circumstances, the local people's council may convene a secret session at the request of the chairman of the session or the chairman of the administrative committee.

8. Non-members of the people's council can be invited to attend a session of the local people's council and have the right to express views but not to vote.

Article 5. The local people's council.

1. Members of the local people's council represent the rights and interests of the multiethnic people, must be loyal to the democratic system, set an example in complying with regulations and laws, wholeheartedly serve the people, maintain close links with the people, pay attention and listen to the people's opinions, and allow the people to inspect and examine their performance. They must mobilize the people to implement all the resolutions and decisions made by the people's council, the local administrative committees, and higher organizations, and attend the council sessions and report their activities to the council regularly.

2. Members of the local people's council have the right to investigate the administrative committee and specialized organizations under the administrative committee. The body being investigated must render cooperation to members of the local people's council. They have the right to attend meetings of the lower people's councils and express their views but not to vote.

3. During the session of the local people's council, the presidium must be informed immediately of the arrest and detention for interrogation by responsible organizations of any member of the people's council who is found to have committed a serious violation of the law.

4. Members of the people's council can resign on the grounds of a lack of ability or health problems that hinder the continuation of their work. The resignation must be considered and approved by the people's council at their levels.

Article 6: The working method of the local people's council and its relations with the administrative committee.

The local people's council operates under the centralized democratic principle based on openly and freely studying and researching the objectives and making major decisions via a majority vote and, at the same time, extensively mobilizes the people of all strata and nationalities to participate in its work. Relations between the people's council and the local administrative committee are the relations between the state and administrative bodies. The local people's council represents the state power elected by the local people, and inspects and supervises all activities of the local administrative committee in implementing the lines, plans, policies, party's policies, and state laws and regulations. The local administrative committee is the working organization of the people's council and state's administrative organization in the locality under the leadership and guidance of its next higher administrative committee. The administrative committee must regularly report on its performance to the people's council so that its activities can be reviewed and approved by the people. The local administrative committee operates in accordance with roles, rights, and duties designated by the Council of Ministers.

Article 7: The local people's council has its own seal.

Article 8: All regulations that run counter to the spirit and content of these regulations are hereby abolished.

Article 9: These regulations become effective from the date the SPC chairman affixes his signature.

Vientiane, 25 January 1989

[Signed] Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council

Philippines

U.S. To Close San Miguel Radar Base
HK0602021289 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Text] The U.S. Air Force is closing down a radar system in the Philippines—this one, from about two dozen tracking systems it uses around the world to detect

foreign satellites. The 17th Surveillance Squadron at the San Miguel Naval Communications Station in San Antonio, Zambales, is scheduled to be deactivated by April. More than 130 people, including about 60 Air Force personnel, are assigned to the unit located at one of six local U.S. military facilities. A spokeswoman declined to say why it was being shut down and if it would be relocated. The long-range space track radar was located at the U.S. facility in Northern Thailand from 1971-76, but the Thai Government asked for its removal; and in 1976 it was shipped to Clark Air Base. It was put into operation at San Miguel in 1982.

Editorial Seeks Alternative Plans for Bases Use
HK0602053089 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 6 Feb 89 p 4

["Editorial" column: "Plan Now for Alternative Use of American Bases"]

[Text] A news item on the closure of the tracking radar of the U.S. Air Force Space Command in San Miguel, Zambales brings up anew the need for laying down now alternative plans for the use of American military facilities in the country.

For sure, the closure of the radar used to detect foreign space launches and track satellites would not have the same impact as that of, say, Subic or Clark. The report says only 67 Air Force personnel as well as 52 employees of General Electric (hired to maintain the radar) would be affected by the closure. In contrast, more than 40,000 Filipinos would be left jobless should Clark, Subic and other installations be closed with no alternative employment in the works. Their dependents, too, would be adversely affected, as well as the owners and employees of "allied" establishments, such as nightclubs, discos, motels, massage parlors, eateries, and other recreational spots whose existence depends on the GI trade. Base authorities also do big business with local companies, and their profits are expected to be trimmed in the event of a pullout.

It is claimed that if the U.S. Government decides to pull out of Clark and Subic and other military installations, the country would lose an estimated \$260 million in annual income. This statistic has been used by pro-bases advocates as a strong argument for the indefinite retention of the American facilities on Philippine soil. Yet the extent of Philippine dependence on the income derived from the bases is even more compelling reason for drafting today a plan for the residents of Angeles and Olongapo and other locales "without the bases."

The closure of the San Miguel radar, it was revealed, is an "economy move" meant to save about \$10.8 million in annual operating costs. The Zambales radar would be dismantled, to give way to one being built in Saipan, "because it is aging and would have required some technical upgrades soon." Apparently, the radar fell victim to America's current obsession with fiscal caution in the wake of its trillion-dollar deficit.

Which goes to show that the U.S. Government very rarely acts to protect the interests of a foreign nation unless by doing so it also upholds American interests. The bottomline is always what is good for America, and it would not be far-fetched to imagine this would include abandoning Subic and Clark and the mutual defense pact should these prove uneconomical, inefficient, or no longer necessary.

Pragmatism requires that as early (some say as late) as today, even as the government has yet to make clear its stand on the bases' continued stay, it begin planning and preparing for a takeover. The alternative scenario is necessary not just to reassure the thousands whose livelihoods depend on the bases that there is life after American withdrawal. It might also come handy as a bargaining tool in the bases negotiations, and would prevent us from running around like headless chickens should the Americans call our bluff and leave us, hopefully not in the lurch.

Laurel Returns from Hawaii, Reports on Marcos
HK0402084189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Former President Marcos is leaving his fate to God and has also entrusted his family to Vice President Salvador H. Laurel because the former Philippine strongman expects to die any time now. This was the announcement of Vice President Laurel in a news conference held at the VIP room of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport after arriving from Hawaii where he met with former President Marcos and Mrs Imelda Marcos.

Here is Mr Laurel:

[Begin Laurel recording in English] Mr Marcos, in his very limited conversation with me, told me that he has already resigned his fate to Almighty God. During our brief, less than, about half an hour talk, he told me that. Mr Marcos expressed to me, among others, his desire to die in his own country.

I have with me here his son Bongbong's final appeal to President Cory Aquino. Mr Marcos expressed continuing concern for his wife and children. I told him: I would do what I can to help and see to it that they are fairly and justly treated.

Mr Marcos told me that his final prayers are for the unity and reconciliation of the Filipino people because it is a time when so much remains to be done, particularly for the suffering poor in our country.

There are other items which I discussed with Mr Marcos, but I am not at liberty now to divulge them. [end recording]

Laurel also reported the former president's wish to die and be buried in his country. Laurel added that he would convey the message to Mrs Aquino and other opposition

leaders as soon as possible. The vice president expressed hope that the president will have a favorable response to the dying wish of Mr Marcos for the sake of national unity.

Laurel Says Marcos Near Death

HK0402030389 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] In Honolulu, Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel said he believed ex-President Ferdinand Marcos was close to death and should be allowed to return to the Philippines. Laurel, who has long been at odds with President Aquino, later flew home.

On Thursday, he went to the hospital bedside of 71-year-old Marcos who is listed as critical but stable condition in the intensive care unit.

In a statement read by his secretary before he flew back to Manila, Laurel said that based on what he has heard and seen, he believed that press reports of Marcos' imminent death were accurate. The time has come for compassion and forgiveness, according to Laurel, declaring that it was his personal opinion that Marcos should be allowed to return to the Philippines.

Aquino Urges Laurel To Report Publicly

HK0602015889 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has called on Vice President Salvador Laurel to publicly announce the results of his talks with exiled former President Ferdinand Marcos. Laurel went to Honolulu on Thursday without the president's permission. Upon arrival, he said he would immediately ask to meet with President Aquino to relay the former president's message. He urged Mrs Aquino to allow Marcos to return to the country, adding that the former ruler could die any time now. President Aquino has asked Laurel to share with the Filipino people the results of his recent talk with Marcos. Laurel asked Mrs Aquino's chief aide, Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, for a meeting with the president. President Aquino replied by saying that the matter of Laurel's conversation with Marcos was of paramount public importance and should be shared with the Filipino people. The president added that the vice president's visit to Marcos was his own affair as leader of the political opposition. The government has indefinitely barred Marcos from returning, on national security grounds, and insists that he must first return billions of dollars of his ill-gotten wealth.

Meanwhile, supporters of former President Marcos have threatened to hold mass rallies daily in different parts of the country to force the government into allowing Marcos to return to the country. The warning was issued by the National Loyalist Council for Constitutionalism. About 2,000 Marcos loyalists held a rally at the Liwasang Bonifacio yesterday demanding the return of Marcos.

Aquino Not Avoiding Meeting Laurel

HK0602121689 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] President Aquino firmly believes that Vice President Salvador Laurel should report the results of his talks with former President Marcos in Honolulu, Hawaii to the entire nation. Sel Baisa for the full report:

[Begin recording] The president reiterated this conviction which, according to her, would correct misimpressions that she was avoiding a meeting with Laurel. It is not that I refuse to meet with the vice president, but that this matter is very important and should be conveyed directly to the people, said the president. She added: If he reports only to me, the people might think that we were hiding something.

However, in an interview with newsmen, the president said that she was not in a position to order Laurel to do so. But since the matter would affect the nation, it was but proper that Laurel report the results of his talks with the former president, Mrs Aquino stressed.

It will be recalled that Laurel flew to Hawaii and met with Marcos upon the request of the latter's wife, Mrs Imelda Marcos. [end recording]

Laurel Says Message for Aquino Only

HK0602043789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has clarified that the message he has from former President Marcos is one which he has pledged to give directly to President Aquino. He said the message was one given to him privately and that he is bound to honor his agreement with Marcos.

[Begin Laurel recording] I am going to try to hand this over to Mrs Aquino first, because that is the request of the man who entrusted this to me, and it is necessary to honor this request [words indistinct]. Now Mrs Aquino is saying that I must divulge all this publicly. Well, it is not up to me. Once I have delivered the message from Mr Marcos to Mrs Aquino, then it is up to Mrs Aquino to disclose this to the public. But I have no right to publicize this. It was entrusted to me in confidence. It is only Mrs Aquino who can publicize this, not myself. [end recording]

Paper Condemns 'Grandstanding'

HK0402093589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 4 Feb 89 p 4

[Editorial: "This is No time for Grandstanding"]

[Text] There are two ways of looking at Vice President Salvador Laurel's flight-in-the-night for Honolulu, there to stage a bedside vigil over the ailing former President Marcos.

Purportedly summoned to receive a message from Marcos, Laurel sought "instructions" from Malacanang, but was brushed off, with media told he was undertaking the mission "on his own."

People disposed kindly to the Vice President say there is no harm in his journeying to Honolulu, claiming that by doing so, he keeps communication lines open and is able to gather feedback which he could later pass on to authorities (if so inclined).

The question crops up, though: If the Marcoses truly have a message of import, such as their willingness to begin talks on returning their ill-gotten wealth and throwing themselves at the mercy of Philippine courts, in exchange for being allowed to come home, why don't they talk directly with the President or her trusted officials? Especially since two presidential relatives have themselves gone to Hawaii and "listened" to what Marcos had to say.

Given the widely publicized rift between Laurel and President Aquino, the choice of the Vice President as mediator is highly suspicious. Do the Marcoses think the government will listen to anything he has to say or relay?

Unless, and this is where Laurel's detractors come in, Doy is up to his old tricks and, in his search for any means to place himself in the public eye, is using even an old man's impending death to score points against Cory Aquino.

Perhaps both Laurel and the Marcoses are using each other, shrewdly exploiting each other's weaknesses as it would harm neither one of them, but only place the Philippine government in bad light.

Then who's using, or being used by, Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile? The lone oppositionist in the chamber yesterday declared his willingness to go to jail if need be to bring Marcos home. "If Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos feels he could not be responsible for any ill effects of Marcos' return to the country, I would take responsibility even if it means jail for me," he was quoted as saying. Does this mean Enrile is willing to lead a commando operation to sneak in the ailing leader he helped overthrow? Or that he has a way of "assuring" the various destabilizing elements behave themselves in the wake of the Marcos homecoming?

At such a sensitive time, when emotions are at high pitch, histrionic declarations of sympathy and sorrow smack of grandstanding and opportunism. Everyone, especially a responsible public official, has no call to set the waters boiling, for whatever end.

Once more, in their haste to exploit the situation and what they perceive is the leadership's vulnerability, some polls are risking premature defeat in the contest for public opinion.

Opposition Warns Against Miscalculation on Marcos
HK0302122589 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Excerpts] The Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] warned that any miscalculation on the part of the government regarding the return of former President Marcos may cause the loss of elements countering the pro-Marcos/anti-Aquino forces.

According to GAD chairman and spokesman Francisco Kit Tatad, the government should exert firm and vigorous efforts to prevent any hatred and rifts in the event that Marcos dies.

[Begin Tatad recording in English] The government must once and for all confront the heart of the issue. The administration should exert every possible effort to make sure that if and when Marcos dies, the hate and vengeance that have divided the nation should be buried with him. We have always said that a dead Marcos would be more dangerous than a live Marcos if the Cory administration miscalculates its moves here.

The death of Marcos in Hawaii and the refusal of the government to let him come home before or after he dies may remove the last restraining elements on the Marcos and/or anti-Aquino forces in this country. [end recording]

That was Francisco Kit Tatad. [passage omitted]

On other hand, Senate President Jovito Salonga in his talks with newsmen today asserted that Marcos was not really in critical condition.

[Begin Salonga recording in progress in English] ...with very knowledgeable people both in the East and in Honolulu. Let me begin by saying that as of this morning, Manila time, President Marcos seems to have cleared and is not actually dying yet. The tracheotomy that they are talking about is a simple surgery—and I had that here—in order to make an individual to breathe better. So last night, Mr Laurel was reported to have arrived in Honolulu, and the last time I was in contact with Honolulu, he was conducting a press conference. In any event, I understood from the Palace that he is not an official emissary of the president. But I like to think of Vice President Laurel's journey as a journey of compassion, and he is, of course, a free agent in so far as that is concerned. I like to think, however, that what should move us is not only compassion, but justice to our people, because compassion without justice will be simply sentimentality and will not lead to social peace under the circumstances. I say: Justice is not enough. It must be mixed with compassion since justice without compassion could be harsh. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Coup Rumors Prompt Intensive Search for Honasan
*HK0402050389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] The military ordered an intensive search for former Colonel Gringo Honasan following reports that the latter was plotting a new coup attempt. According to intelligence reports, Honasan plans to take advantage of any action undertaken by Marcos loyalists in the event of Marcos' death. As a result, Constabulary Chief Major General Ramon Montano has placed all military intelligence units on red alert. He also ordered investigation of reports that Honasan is in metro Manila and intends to move against the government this month.

Colonel Gerardo Flores, PC [Philippine Constabulary] deputy chief for intelligence, was also directed to keep an eye on the loyalists and to draft contingency plans against any possible violence and mass actions that might erupt.

Aquino Learns Bush, Takeshita Support Aid Plan
*HK0402030989 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Text] Plans for Multinational Aid Initiative or MAI for the Philippines firmed up when President Aquino was informed of the U.S. and Japanese Governments' endorsement of the program. The endorsement by U.S. President George Bush and Japan's Noburo Takeshita was conveyed to the president by Alan Woods, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and director-general Koichiro Matsuura of Japan's Economic Cooperation Bureau during a meeting at Malacanang.

In an interview with newsmen, Woods said that this was the first time that Bush, since he became president, specifically endorsed the MAI after meeting with Takeshita in Washington. Both leaders, according to Woods, were hopeful that the MAI will be launched this year. As for whether the Philippines would get the proposed \$10 billion aid under the program, Woods replied that he was not responsible at this point to determine how much the donors would be willing to put into it.

On the other hand, Woods expressed his country's desire to release the \$121 million economic support fund [ESF] for 1988 as covered in the military bases agreement [MBA]. The MBA signed in Washington by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stipulated that \$248 million for the years 1988 and 1989 and another \$160 million as ESP [words indistinct] continued progress in the implementation of agreed-on Philippine economic and administrative reforms.

Woods, however, said that the 1988 funds will be released as soon as the U.S. can negotiate a memorandum of agreement with the Philippine Government. He stressed that the release of the ESF is not based on any conditions, not even the negotiations with the International Monetary Fund.

New Negotiations Sought With Lenders
*HK0602060389 Manila BUSINESS STAR
in English 6 Feb 89 pp 1, 3*

[By Marianne V. Go]

[Text] The government will push for the resumption of negotiations with official as well as commercial creditors as soon as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) endorses for approval by the Fund executive board its country program for the Philippines.

Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme explained to newsmen that talks with the Paris Club creditors normally resume only after IMF board approves the new Fund program.

However, final approval of a new program is not expected until May, while the IMF is expected to approve the Philippine Memorandum of Economic Policy or Letter of Intent, by March or April. This letter outlines the broad macroeconomic objectives the government intends to accomplish over the next three years when the program is in effect.

Meanwhile, Finance Undersecretary Ernest Leung also revealed that the Philippines is "technically in arrears" in its interest payments to its Paris Club creditors in the amount of about \$220 million.

The last round of Paris Club restructuring lapsed Sept. 30 last year. The so-called Paris Club groups 14 industrialized countries serving as the forum for restructuring official loans. These loans are lent by the member-country's respective governments or their official export credit agencies. The club maintains headquarters in Paris.

He stressed that the Philippines is not yet in default in its Paris Club obligations since none of the creditors have sent their bills.

Leung pointed out that the Paris Club creditors' decision not to collect, as yet, on the loans "shows (their) understanding of the situation."

In the past, he explained, a formal submission of request for renegotiation or restructuring automatically puts in suspension all payments to the Paris Club creditors.

Since 1984, however, Leung said difficulties in repayments arose forcing the Paris Club to impose strict terms. It now insists that an IMF program first be negotiated before talks can resume.

As such, he continued, even if the Philippines has requested a renegotiation, as long as there is no IMF program in place, the country is considered technically in arrears but not in default with the club.

Jayne also revealed that an IMF technical mission that would work out the final details to be included in the Letter of Intent is scheduled to arrive in the country on Feb. 12.

The IMF working group, he said, would work with representatives from the Department of Finance, the National Economic and Development Authority, the Department of Budget and Management and the Department of Trade and Industry.

The working group, he said, would consult with other departments whose operations would be affected by the country program. The Central Bank would also be represented, he added.

The finance chief was hopeful that the working group could finish the details of the country program in two to three weeks.

After IMF technical mission finishes the program, Jayne said, the mission would go back to Washington to finalize its report for presentation to the IMF board.

Leung said the work of the technical team would be completed within this month. The IMF head office is expected to take the whole of March to study and endorse for approval the new program. In April, the approved program is to be circulated to members of the IMF board. The new IMF program could then be in place by May.

Disbursement of the loan's first tranche, the \$900 million extended fund facility, would be made upon approval by the IMF board, Leung said.

Full Relations With Albania Established
HK0402093389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 4 Feb 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] The non-resident envoy of Albania to the Philippines presented his credentials to President Aquino yesterday to mark the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Justin Papajorgji, who is based in Beijing, told the GLOBE that the opening of diplomatic relations would lead to better business relations.

He said that although his country is socialist and led by a communist party, it will not support local insurgencies and other illegal movements in "friendly countries," including the Philippines.

Papajorgji said the exchange of notes opening diplomatic ties with the Philippines was initiated two years ago by Albania through the Philippine Embassy in Beijing.

After the signing of the agreement for normal relations with Ambassador Alfonso Yuchengco on June 11, 1987, Ambassador Tomas Syquia, Philippines' envoy to Belgrade, presented his credentials to the president of Albania.

Papajorgji said he will work for the development of trade relations between the two countries.

He observed that among the products that the Philippines can sell to Albania are coconut oil, sugar, and other agricultural products.

In return, Albania can sell to the Philippines steel products like pig iron.

Albania is a tiny mountainous country of three million which shares common border with Yugoslavia and Greece. Politically, it is led by the Albanian Party of Labour, a communist party.

Despite its smallness, Albania takes pride in its independence from all the superpowers and describes its foreign policy as nonaligned.

He explained that because Albania was able to "liberate" itself from German-Italian occupation forces during World War II without any help from the Allies, it is able to resist the dictates of the strong.

A former ally of the Soviet Union, Albania broke relations with Moscow in 1961 because of doctrinal disputes.

Science, Technology Accord Signed With Australia
HK0402033389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] The Philippines and Australia recently concluded an agreement to promote bilateral cooperation in science and technology. The agreement is expected to foster economic and social development.

Signing for the Australian Government was Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, Senator John But-ton, while representing the Philippines was Secretary Antonio Arizabal of the Department of Science and Technology.

Misauri Says Aquino Obstructing Peace
PM0302152689 Jeddah SAUDI GAZETTE in English 26 Jan 89 pp 1-2

[Report by Mazhar Hasan Siddiqi: "Aquino Hinders Pact—Misuari"]

[Text] Jeddah, Wed.—The greatest obstacle to the solution of the Bangsamoro problem, the implementation of the Tripoli agreement and the continuation of the peace process, is President Corazon Aquino, said Nur Misuari, Chairman of Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

Asked to comment on the proposed visit of four Filipino congressmen to Jeddah for negotiations to reactivate the peace talks for autonomy in the Bangsamoro homeland, Misuari said that the chances of the visit are now 50-50. President Aquino through Ramon Mitra, the speaker of the lower house, conveyed her displeasure on their "proceeding to Jeddah for an exploratory meeting with the MNLF leadership," Misuari said.

The delegation comprised Congressmen Guimid Matlam, Mike Mastura, both Muslims, Satur Baltazar and Gregoria Andalona, both Christians. The fifth Congressman Abdul Sakur Tan, a Muslim, was also to join them, according to Misuari.

The congressmen had readied themselves for the journey but "could not afford to antagonise the Filipino leaders," the MNLF chairman said. They were coming on their own and in their private capacity to keep the peace process going on.

"All these congressmen are for the implementation of Tripoli agreement, and six months ago they had tried to convince President Aquino to resume peace talks. "But she never answered them to explore with us the moves for peace process," Misuari added.

"The fate of the Tripoli agreement is in the hands of these congressmen but Malacanang Palace is interfering all the time," he further added.

When asked to elaborate the President Aquino's interference Misuari related that she had had full powers to implement the agreement. "Instead she transferred the same to the Congress to pass an organic law.

"And when the congressmen took the initiative of passing the bill for implementation of the agreement, she came in the way and that proved amply that she was against implementation in its letter and spirit," Misuari said.

When asked about the congressmen's role in the implementation, Misuari recalled the salient features of the bill authored by them, which provided autonomy to 13 provinces, Muslim courts with special powers and jurisdiction, a regional legislative assembly and a unicameral legislature, the powers to be vested in the executive council composed of the elected representatives, and the authority to generate taxes.

The bill also provided for the autonomous government a share in the national revenues collected from the region, and also supervision, control, exploration, exploitation, utilisation and development of the natural resources of the autonomous region.

The bill also declared that all lands belonging to the indigenous cultural communities as the ancestral domains and gave them the preferential rights over its ownership and exploitation.

The legislation, Misuari said, aimed at providing an answer to the long felt desire of the Muslims for self determination in the hope of securing a lasting peace in the region.

The bill's strength, he added, came from the realisation that its original version was drafted by the commissioners representing the various cross-sections of the autonomous regions.

Misuari said that there was another bill which was more elaborate and advanced presented by a senator who had earlier been the head of a negotiating team and had signed an agreement with the MNLF.

The legislative measure was already very weak but President Aquino did everything to destroy it, Misuari noted. She removed names, important points, as the internal security aspects of the agreement and did away with many an article.

The act was submitted to the Congress but it could not accomplish its task in time, and the already weak act was further weakened by Malacanang Palace by removing some important portions, Misuari said.

"We are now in a dilemma what to do next exactly," he said, adding that "the Muslims have been pinning their hopes on the success of the peace process under the auspices of the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference]."

"But it is clear now with the obstacles created by Malacanang Palace, the hope for peace is even much dimmer than we thought," Misuari said.

When asked about the next steps, Misuari said the immediate one in sight is to present once again the problem to the 18th Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers [ICFM] meeting, to be held in Riyadh on March 13, and to request for the fullfledged membership of the MNLF in the OIC. MNLF has observer status with the OIC. The Front's request for membership was made at the Amman meeting of the ICFM.

Misuari said he will renew the request through the already formed quadripartite ministerial committee, and urge for its convening much before the 18th meeting.

To him the admission as an OIC member will help the peace talks moving, and called this step as "the real key to the future of the Muslims."

On a question how long would MNLF wait for the implementation of the Tripoli agreement, Misuari replied it was the stage and situation when OIC and his Front found themselves in a dilemma as to what steps to take next.

"I don't think it is wise for us to be continuing in that suspended animation, not knowing what is going to happen," he added. "OIC's membership or no membership."

In his view the membership would endow them with more freedom to carry out "the sacred duty."

Asked about the balance sheet of this struggle in terms of men and material, Misuari said the Muslim losses in lives can be estimated at 135,000 civilians and Mujahideen, 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers inclusive.

Conclusively, Misuari said the Muslims are economically well off with the wealth given by nature, and are physically determined to continue the struggle for some more generations to come. "We are born to fight for ushering in peace in our homeland," he vowed.

Officials Deny Plan To Devalue Currency
HK0402032589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme denied that the Aquino administration has committed to the International Monetary Fund to devalue the peso to make Philippine exports more competitive. Jayme was earlier quoted by a foreign wire agency that there was an agreement between the Philippine Government and the IMF to devalue the peso.

The finance secretary clarified that according to the government's principle, Philippine trade policies are intended to keep Philippine goods competitive in the world market.

In an earlier development, Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod also categorically denied having said that the peso should be pegged at P25 to the dollar. Monsod said that she never made such a statement as quoted by the same foreign wire agency.

Armed Forces Head Assails National Divisions
HK0602052589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa yesterday urged all sectors of society to close ranks as he noted that the nation today is "beginning to feel the consequences of a house that is slowly being divided against itself."

Speaking before the Chinese Veterans of the Philippines at the Manila Hotel, De Villa said the insurgency, particularly the communist bred insurgency, "can only thrive and will only thrive in a chaotic situation, in a society that is in disarray, in a society where the people do not learn to band together and move forward as one."

He also stressed that in a society where there is less injustice, ample opportunity for gainful employment, less poverty and wants, "the insurgency will have no chance to thrive."

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief acknowledged that to solve the insurgency problem, not only military might be needed, "but in the long run, the solution to our insurgency problem is the economic force that our Government, together with the concerned citizenry, the business sector, the economists, and leaders of industry, can master to liberate our people from poverty and want."

The AFP chief called on the Chinese veterans to lend support to the Government by organizing athletic clubs for the youth, providing vocational skills for the unemployed, and joining forces with the police in establishing a communication linkage system.

Thailand

Groups To Reply to U.S. on Trade Named
BK0402010389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] The International Economic Relations Policy [IERP] Committee yesterday formed two working groups including one to work on Thailand's reply to former United States Trade Representative [USTR] Clayton Yeutter's letter on intellectual property rights and drug patents.

The group will draft a letter of response to the USTR and submit it to the IERP Committee in its next meeting, to be chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, sources said.

The other working group, comprising three private institutions and the public sector, will assess impacts of the US reduction in benefits for Thai exports under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

The IERP Committee, meanwhile, listened to the results of textile trade negotiations in Geneva.

The US had proposed to limit imports of bags made of jute from Thailand on grounds that the imports hurt its industry.

The Thai Government disagreed with the US-proposed import limit and petitioned the textile inspector board of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The GATT board ruled that the US reasoning for the proposed import limit was insufficient and called on the US to waive its proposal.

On US imports of bags made of artificial fabrics, the GATT board suggested the two countries hold another round of talks with more detailed information and report results to the board by March 10.

The IERP Committee also considered improving the Sixth National Development Plan, including efforts to become more competitive in international trade.

Opinions of economic ministers will be included in the committee-drafted Sixth Plan improvement guidelines which are expected to be submitted to the Council of Economic Ministers on February 27, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Public Health Minister Chuan Likphai, who attended the IERP Committee meeting, said about 90 percent of Thai exports affected by the GSP cuts is furniture items made of rubber wood. [as published]

Artificial flowers and jewellery exports are two other categories so affected, he said.

The minister said the IERP Committee, however, did not focus on the issue of drug patents during yesterday's meeting.

He disclosed that representatives of the Economic Counsellor to the US Embassy in Bangkok will discuss the issue with the Food and Drug Administration and said results of the talks would be more interesting than previous negotiations between the two nations.

The Foreign Ministry should act as a mediator in the talks and realised what Thailand could and could not agree to on the drug patents issue, he said.

Mr Chuan said his Ministry has prepared to offer measures for tighter controls on registration of locally-produced drugs that may imitate new drugs imported from the US.

The new registration control measures would benefit both countries but it is yet to be seen if the US would agree to them, he said.

Sources explained that the Public Health Ministry would propose that local drug producers, who may imitate new import drugs, must first conduct clinical studies testing their new drugs on human beings for 18 months before registration of the products is made.

Under current regulations of the Public Health Ministry, producers need not conduct a clinical study or any other kind of study on imitated drugs but only present formulas of the drugs for approval before they are registered.

Sources said the registration control measures would be a counterproposal to the US demand that Thailand take temporary, exclusive measures whereby drugs imported from the US will not be imitated in Thailand for at least five years.

The Public Health Ministry has found the US-proposed exclusive measures "unreasonably monopolistic", the sources said.

The ministry, meanwhile, disagrees with a US proposal that Thailand pass a law to contain imports of drug components, Mr Chuan said.

Chatchai Invites Sihanouk for Talks

BK0402034489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Feb 89 p 4

[Excerpt] Beijing—[Passage omitted] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday he is confident Prince Sihanouk will change his mind and visit Thailand to discuss Kampuchea.

"We will invite Prince Sihanouk to come and play jazz with us," said General Chatchai, who expected the exiled monarch to arrive before the Jakarta meeting.

Prince Sihanouk announced his plan to boycott JIM-2 [Jakarta informal meeting] and cancelled a planned visit to Bangkok in what was seen as a protest against Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen's visit here [Bangkok] last month.

"I think you know what jazz is," Gen Chatchai said. "Everyone will have to pay together to make the music sound nice."

The Prime Minister declined to respond to Prince Sihanouk's accusation that Thailand was conspiring with Vietnam to turn Kampuchea into a "Thai-Vietnamese condominium" with China as overseer.

"I haven't seen the report yet and I don't believe in anything I have not seen," he said.

Gen Chatchai said, however, he would not mind if Prince Sihanouk made the allegation because he had the right to do so.

He reaffirmed, however, Thailand would not feel discouraged by Prince Sihanouk's comment and would continue to join the international community to seek a solution in Kampuchea.

Sihanouk Accepts Invitation

BK0402032989 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
4 Feb 89 p 22

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan answered reporters yesterday regarding the news that Prince Norodom Sihanouk had launched criticism against Thailand on the Cambodian issue, saying that he did not believe it because he had not seen it. The prime minister said he did not mind what Prince Sihanouk might say, and that Thailand would continue its work as usual.

Asked how he felt about Prince Sihanouk having accused Thailand and Vietnam of trying to make Cambodia a "Thai-Vietnamese condominium," the prime minister said he did not mind. The more Prince Sihanouk says, the more work he will do, said Chatchai.

"Criticism by anyone will only inspire me to work more," said Chatchai. He also said that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila is getting ready to meet with Sihanouk in Beijing.

Then the prime minister said he had extended an invitation to Prince Sihanouk to visit Thailand to join him in a jazz music session and Sihanouk has already accepted the invitation.

"There will be no problems, since we know each other very well. He will come here before the second Jakarta informal meeting in Indonesia, and there may be several other sides joining in the jazz session, as well," concluded Chatchai.

Sitthi Comments

BK0602011989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
6 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he did not believe that Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk would come to Thailand and play "jazz" with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Sitthi told reporters in Kalasin Province during a foundation stone-laying ceremony that the prime minister was only joking when he said that Sihanouk would visit Thailand and play jazz with him. "Diplomatically speaking, it is not possible," Sitthi said.

Chatchai said on Friday he invited Sihanouk to visit Thailand again after the prince had cancelled a scheduled visit here.

Sihanouk is believed to be displeased with Chatchai's meeting with Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen in Bangkok recently.

"I have extended my invitation to the prince because I want to play jazz with him and he has accepted it," Chatchai told reporters on Friday but gave no details. Sihanouk is known as a jazz musician.

He said Sihanouk would come here before the Jakarta informal talks.

Asked whether Sihanouk would change his mind and go to Jakarta during the informal meeting of the warring Khmer factions on Feb 19-21, Sitthi said it would be impossible. "Sihanouk informed the United Nations and ASEAN countries that he absolutely will not go (to Jakarta)," Sitthi said.

Sihanouk announced last week he will chair a meeting of Kampuchean resistance leaders in Beijing prior to the Jakarta meeting.

Sitthi said Chatchai invited Hun Sen to visit Bangkok at the advice of his policy advisory board.

He said the Thailand's main foreign policy objective is "to turn foes into friends."

Sitthi Denies Differing Foreign Policies

BK0402014789 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
4 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] Phitsanulok—Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday strongly denied that his ministry and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan are pursuing different foreign policies.

"People seldom understand what we are doing. They see only that we are doing everything in different ways or that our policies are different. In fact, this is not true."

ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi made the remarks while speaking on "Diplomacy for Peace and Prosperity in Southeast Asia" to a seminar attended by military and local officials in the North.

While pursuing a foreign policy, he said, "it is necessary that we take steps carefully and firmly" but different methods may be tried to achieve the same objective.

"We may take different routes in order to reach the same target or we may walk together on the same route and together reach it," he said.

"Sometimes we have to be patient with criticism. I will continue what I have done in order to create peace in the region. The Prime Minister said he wants to turn Indochina from a battle zone into a marketplace. I agree with him and want this to happen to the whole world—not only Indochina."

ACM Sitthi denied criticism that the Foreign Ministry has been leaning towards the United States or China.

He said the Foreign Ministry had always been independent and had never been influenced by outsiders, adding that the ministry's main concern was national security and the Thai people's livelihood.

Regarding Vietnam, ACM Sitthi said Thailand was opposed to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea because that was unacceptable.

"We manage to survive after having pressured Vietnam diplomatically, politically and economically and finally are able to lessen its aggressiveness. It can be said that now Vietnam does not have the capability to invade us because of its backward economy," he said.

ACM Sitthi said he believed the Kampuchean problem would be resolved within this year. As a result, he said, external threat to Thailand's security as well as its refugee burden would be minimised.

"People tend to feel that we are too slow and have stuck too long with the Kampuchean problem. In fact, we have been working step by step and gained recognition from other countries," he said.

Commenting on the Thai-Vietnamese ties in the future, ACM Sitthi said possible areas of cooperation between the two countries would be considered after the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

"We can look forward to seeing peace and prosperity as a result of good relations with Vietnam. But we must not forget that peace in Kampuchea must come first."

On the topic of regional economic cooperation, ACM Sitthi said the more Burma, Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam became acquainted with and influenced by the global economy, the better their relations with other countries would be in the long run.

Thailand, as an ASEAN member, should share the responsibility of helping other countries in the region to progress, he said.

"One day when peace returns to Kampuchea, we will see better cooperation among Thailand, Vietnam and Kampuchea that should bring prosperity to the region," ACM Sitthi said.

After completing his speech, ACM Sitthi was asked about the criticism that he and Prime Minister Chatchai were in conflict over the visit by Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

"I and the Prime Minister are good friends. We always talk to each other about our shared objectives in foreign affairs. The Prime Minister held trade talks with Hun Sen but stressed that this could begin only after a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is exactly the same objective as that of the Foreign Ministry," ACM Sitthi said in response to the question.

Hawke Outlines Regional Cooperation Plans
BK0402012589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke yesterday urged countries in Asia and the Pacific to form a new regional institution to analyze and consult on economic issues to counter protectionism in international trade.

Hawke told a press conference that the proposed organization would not be a trading bloc.

"The concept is one of cooperation and interchange of information," he said.

The idea was discussed by Hawke and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on Wednesday. Chatchai supported the plan and pledged to raise the issue with ASEAN countries.

Hawke described the proposed institution as one based on the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which is based in Paris.

Hawke has called for the establishment of a "more formal intergovernment vehicle of regional cooperation" on his on-going Asian tour.

Hawke, who is on a five-day visit to Thailand, suggested that there should be a ministerial meeting, hopefully this year, of nations in the dynamic Asia and Pacific region to assemble and use their economic influence to preserve the free-trade system and to counter protectionist measures.

He said that close cooperation between Asian-Pacific countries would serve as a warning to North America and Europe against forming inward-looking trade blocs.

Hawke said there was a danger that the free trade agreement between Canada and the United States and the formation of a unified market in Europe by 1992 would cause trade friction with countries in the region.

The Australian leader said during the press conference at the Oriental Hotel that if North America and Europe decide to adopt tougher trade policies and become trading blocs, the proposed Asia-Pacific regional cooperation could provide "The building blocks for the resolve, in those circumstances, we in this region would have to have."

During his visit to South Korea on his way to Thailand, Hawke and South Korean President No Tae-U agreed to co-sponsor a forum of Asian and Pacific nations to cope with rapidly increasing international trade protectionism.

Hawke said the lack of progress on trade liberalization towards agriculture, textiles and intellectual property rights has impeded agreements on multilateral negotiations.

Australia, he added, has agreed to finance the construction of a bridge that will link Thailand's Nong Khai and Laos' Vientiane. He said it will serve as a symbol of the close Thai-Lao friendship and economic relations.

The estimated cost of the bridge will be about US\$27 million without railways, but with a railway it will cost US\$31 million, according to Hawke, who said it would take five years to realize the proposed plan.

He said Chatchai has already welcomed the proposal, including Australia designing and constructing the bridge.

Australia, he said, supports Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a central figure to lead Kampuchea after a settlement.

Hawke said Australia is ready to send unarmed personnel to monitor the peace process in Kampuchea during a cease-fire and election. "If we are wanted, then we will be prepared and happy to play a role," he said.

He said Australia is part of the region and "we have a continuing real established interest" in it.

But he reiterated that Australia's role in Kampuchea would depend on agreements made by the four warring Khmer factions and concerned parties forming the international control mechanism.

Hawke, however, did not rule out the possibility of dispatching armed personnel to Kampuchea to supervise a peace settlement there.

He said he would prefer Australian participation to be non-military.

Hun Sen Visit 'Continues To Create Ripples'
BK0602003889 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Feb 89 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column: "Hun Sen Benefits Most From Visit"]

[Text] The recent visit to Thailand of Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen continues to create ripples with the four major political weeklies—MATICHON, SIAM RAT, KHAO PHISIT AND LAK THAI—running a total of 21 commentaries on the subject.

There were slight variations in the arguments as writers highlighted different details but overall there was a convergence of view that the Hanoi-backed Kampuchean leader gained more from the visit than did Thailand.

LAK THAI, which contends that the Thai side at best made "abstract" gains, substantiates its argument by citing PM [Prime Minister] adviser Sukhumpan Bori-phet's remark to the press that the visit was entertained as an "adjustment" with the world. As the first face-to-face contact, it was a psychological "breakthrough".

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's foreign affairs adviser was quoted as saying "neither side expected or wanted an agreement to come out of these talks. Mr Hun Sen understood from the start that it (Kampuchea) is not a bilateral problem, but one to which there are many parties, hence one that cannot be negotiated and settled by two sides."

"All the contents remain, only a slight adjustment in practice has been made in order to be in line with the situation in our country. There is nothing concrete, neither is there a political breakthrough," he adds.

MATICHON commentator Likhit Chongsakun of the **Luk Tae Mai Lap** (Deep But Not Secret) column wrote off as "a failure" the negotiations at Prime Minister Chatchai's Soi Ratchakhru Residence "because Hun Sen showed no sign that he will accept the proposals of the three Kampuchean (resistance) factions."

"The important thing is Hun Sen's role in fact is rather small and unclear. He cannot answer questions independently," he points out. The Thai side therefore had to hold tense assessment sessions and, in the columnist's view, this way of approaching a solution to Kampuchea led to "impasse" more than anything else.

Hun Sen's group virtually would have no political future if he were to accept the proposals of the other three Khmer factions, he goes on. The reasons, he says, are two-fold:

- 1) The effectiveness of the Khmer Rouge fighting force is superior to those of other groups, including the soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime of which Hun Sen forms part;
- 2) If general elections take place, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who enjoys far more popular support than other Khmer leaders, would surely win.

In other words, in the columnist's reckoning, the situation would end in a "shattered dream", not evolve as Prime Minister Chatchai and his advisers expect.

On the positive side, LAK THAI says, Thai negotiators gained hope—which it stresses is an "abstract" entity—by beginning talks towards peace in Kampuchea.

The negative side which has become clear is that the visit caused rifts among leading ranks in Thailand and put it under uncertain regard from the international community, he adds.

For Hun Sen, in the weekly's estimate, the benefits were many. He notes that the visit:

- served as *de facto* recognition by Thailand of his position although there has been no official recognition;
- showed that Thailand accepts the Phnom Penh regime's rights over its territory and natural resources (there were talks on trade, investments and use of resources);
- enabled the Hanoi-backed leadership to announce *de facto* control over the entire Khmer population because there were talks on the repatriation of the more than 300,000 displaced Kampuchean along the border;
- gave them an opportunity to define territorial limits because it was made clear to nationalist leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann that they would not be able to return to die in their fatherland if they continue to be in alliance with the Khmer Rouge.

This declaration can be interpreted as meaning that the two resistance leaders are based outside Kampuchea with no territory of their own, the columnist observes.

If such is the contention, it is flawed as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) is seated in the Phnom Malai region which Hanoi and Phnom Penh have been unable to seize, he says.

The UN-recognized government continues to receive ambassadors' credentials, hold military ceremonies and administer its people from there, he adds.

LAK THAI, which tried to gauge the view of military people on Hun Sen's visit, reports that a number of officers withheld comment, saying they were not sufficiently informed about the Chatchai government's politics [as published] on Kampuchea.

But a fair number of military people saw as improper a remark that hailed the release of 300 Thai fishermen with a remark that under the brutal leadership of Pol Pot they would not (not) [as published] be alive, the weekly adds.

In the view of military men, the weekly says, the "enemy" along the eastern border is made up of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers. The Khmer resistance forces, it goes on, are considered as a "buffer", their activities seen to play a predominant role in obstructing the advance of the "enemy."

"Our soldiers along the border have to face the resistance forces everyday, how can they look at each other straight in the eye now that this situation has arisen? How can they trust each other in important military matters?" One source was quoted as saying.

"Pol Pot or the Khmer Rouge may have a history but let's not forget that while Pol Pot was in power in Kampuchea, there were no Vietnamese soldiers ensconced along the border. There were no violent battles that claimed so many lives as did those at the Phra Phalai and Chong Bok passes."

In Sinologist Khian Thirawit's view, Hun Sen's visit dashed hopes for a four-party Khmer coalition after almost coming round to it under diplomatic, political and economic pressures.

"As soon as we invited Hun Sen, he immediately changed his tone, he showed straight away that he rejects the principles of a quadripartite government," he says.

"He (Hun Sen) told Thai reporters that he originally was for the ideas that Prince Sihanouk be named president during the transitional period. But he no longer subscribes to it because the prince is changeable and supports the Khmer Rouge," Achan Khian says.

"However good or not good the prince may be, he (Hun Sen) has known of it for a long time, hasn't he? Why is he changing his mind now—because he thinks he has more bargaining power now than before. His position is improving, isn't it, and who has built up his bargaining power?" he adds.

Various Reactions Noted

BK0602103589 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai
6 Feb 89 p 8

[Column: "Peace in Indochina—Let Us All Help" by Prarop Laowanit]

[Text] Thailand is now in a cliff-hanging situation as far as the international political situation is concerned.

This has brought diversified reaction from the people, media, and scholars regarding the government's conduct of foreign policy.

Certain sides supported the current conduct of diplomacy by Prime Minister General Ch. Chai Chunhawan, reasoning that dialogue with Hun Sen, a Cambodian leader whose group rules the majority of Cambodian territory and Phnom Penh—the center of national administration—will pave the way for negotiations instead of fighting among the four Cambodian factions.

The sides which opposed the dialogue felt that Thailand and the international community have always rejected recognition of the Vietnam-backed Hun Sen government, but that the Thai Government, which has to date been the major campaigner for the rejection, is now making an about-face by holding dialogue with Hun Sen.

Is this action on the part of Thailand proper?

The support and opposition of the government's move regarding Hun Sen has somewhat frustrated the government, which remarked that the opposers are scholars who view things from an ivory tower and have no contact with the real world.

Regardless of who is right or wrong, it should be recognized that the actions pertaining to Cambodia by the government and the prime minister have been based on good intentions for peace and prosperity in the region, and that the opposers merely disagreed with the method while their ultimate goal was probably no different from that of the government.

I believe that there is no need for supporters and opposers to feel enmity toward each other or regard their divergence of views as a national division. They should consider the whole thing an indication of the efficiency of the democratic system.

This is because it is clear that the Thai people have begun to realize that national survival and interests are issues for every class of Thai citizen, and neither the ruling group, the permanent government servants, nor the power-holding political groups can monopolize foreign policy at will.

The prime minister, Foreign Ministry officials, politicians, and soldiers should accept this; please.

If they feel that their policy and method is correct and benefits the country, they should remain patient and gradually explain their position to the people in order to gain more support.

They should not lose patience because that will make things worse.

Half of the battle is won when every side has good intentions.

We should turn toward each other to achieve success in our task. Would this not be better?

History shows that Indochina and the Southeast Asian region have witnessed repeated wars that have killed countless people.

If peace materializes in Indochina, the world will have to focus its attention on the area because it is rich in natural resources. It will not be difficult nor will it take long for Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia to develop into newly industrialized countries.

The region's location makes it a world communication and trade center.

The region's population is about 300 million, which if developed would be second to no other developed region.

U.S. and European economists have said that Southeast Asia, if peaceful, would have a bright economic future in the next century.

Many people in the region have been killed in past wars by individuals that were somehow related to them. The countries of the region are brothers who have abundant resources, but they have fought each other for so long that other countries having fewer natural resources and an inferior culture have been able to surpass them in development.

If the Indochinese brothers could stop fighting and sit down to talk, the benefactors would be the people of the region.

This would also contribute to world peace.

I wish the government and every side luck in their contributions to ending this fighting which has lasted for so long.

Visit Seen as Future Problem

BK0602104189 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
1 Feb 89 p 9

[Article by Prachuap Thongurai: "It Could Affect the Prime Minister's Seat"]

[Text] It is impossible to make a conclusive assessment of Prime Minister General Chatchai's attempt to play a major role in settling the Cambodian problem by inviting PRK Prime Minister Hun Sen to Bangkok as his guest for talks after having planned the visit with some of his advisers, one of whom is his own son, and keeping Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitti Sawetsila in the dark about the process. The prime minister's action may further complicate settlement of the Cambodian problem because the CGDK has set the condition that they will not negotiate if the Heng Samrin regime does not accept their proposal.

Hun Sen was brought to Bangkok from Vientiane on a Thai Air Force plane. Although Hun Sen has since returned to Cambodia, in Thailand comments about the visit continue. In particular, some scholars who are not advisers to the prime minister, certain government party politicians, and the opposition parties have made public their disapproval of Chatchai's diplomatic initiative. They do not believe the initiative will effectively solve the Cambodian problem and feel that Thai diplomacy will lose credibility in the eyes of other countries.

The first event to become news was a panel discussion on the topic: Hun Sen Comes to Thailand, held at Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Political Science. Panelists were Prasop Butsarakhom, an MP from Udon Thani and member of the House Foreign Affairs Commission; Likhit Hongladarom, deputy government spokesman; Phiraphan Phalusuk, an MP from Yasothorn; and scholars Khian Thirawit, Kramon Thongthammachat, and Thira Nutpam. Another scholar, Witthaya Suchariththarak, conducted the panel discussion.

I will not talk about the comments by the MP panelists because they are likely to involve politics. But the comments of the scholars—who are university lecturers—are interesting because they were strictly academic and not biased by partisan interests.

Mostly, the scholars' comments disapproved of Gen Chatchai's attempt to solve the Cambodian conflict through his style of diplomacy.

Dr Kramon felt Hun Sen's visit implied Thai Government recognition of the Hun Sen government. Hun Sen achieved more than he bargained for, but the sure losers were the CGDK. For this reason, Thailand will lose the CGDK's trust indefinitely, and Thailand's diplomacy will suffer. In the past decade, Thailand and the CGDK have not scored military victories, but they have scored

diplomatic victories every year, as evidenced by Vietnam agreeing to withdraw its soldiers from Cambodia. The government's recognition of Hun Sen will likely delay a successful settlement of the conflict.

Dr Khian said the Thai policy of siding with the CGDK was correct in principle and served Thai interests. If we side with the Heng Samrin regime, which was placed in power by the Vietnamese, the conflict will not be solved. He said the correct policy is to have Vietnam withdraw its soldiers, even on a delayed basis because we cannot force a withdrawal. Thailand has conducted its diplomatic policy well in the past 10 years as evidenced by Vietnam changing from an aggressive stance to agreeing to a withdrawal.

If Thailand cannot bear the slow pace and turns to an excited policy, it will only help the aggressor. In diplomacy you must try to wear down the adversary's bargaining power. But the invitation to Hun Sen strengthened his bargaining power. Realizing that he had greater bargaining power, Hun Sen rejected what he accepted at the first JIM [Jakarta informal meeting]—an election in Cambodia and Sihanouk as president after the election. [as published]

The scholars' disapproval of the attempt to solve the Cambodian conflict by inviting Hun Sen for talks in Bangkok evidently did not please Gen Chatchai; he charged that they were too preoccupied with textbooks and classroom instruction, and thus had little contact with the real world. He compared them to writers who comment on an election when they have never experienced for themselves how complicated and difficult an election is.

Many people believe that the idea of solving the Cambodian conflict by inviting Hun Sen to Bangkok belonged to certain advisers of the prime minister. If the views of scholars opposing the visit are not worthwhile because the scholars are out of touch with the real world, then the prime minister's advisers—who recommended an opportunistic foreign policy—are also scholars preoccupied with textbooks and classroom instruction. Are their recommendations reliable? Because these advisers have never demonstrated any special foreign policy skills, what guarantees do we have that their recommendations will be intelligent and benefit the country?

By sending an air force plane to pick up Hun Sen in Vientiane and putting him up in an expensive first-class hotel—a treatment never accorded other Cambodian faction leaders—the people in general probably did not think Thailand was just being polite, they thought Thailand was being docile. It is common knowledge that the conflict between the four Cambodian factions is the crux of the Cambodian problem. The Heng Samrin side receives Vietnamese support because it allowed Vietnamese soldiers to occupy Cambodia in order to suppress the other factions. The Vietnamese propped up the Heng Samrin regime with Hun Sen as prime minister.

Although the Heng Samrin regime administers Cambodia with the aid of Vietnamese soldiers, other countries and the United Nations do not recognize it, opting to recognize the CGDK under Sihanouk instead.

I agree Thailand is the Asian country which has felt the greatest negative impact from the Cambodian problem, but only the Cambodian people themselves can settle their differences. Although the Hun Sen government rules the country, it cannot control the Cambodian peoples' minds people or gain the other Cambodian factions' acceptance. True, it is within Thailand's rights to change its stance on settlement of the Cambodian problem. But because it is part of the world community, it must cooperate with other countries in settling the problem.

I agree completely with the scholars' assessment that Prime Minister Gen Chatchai's flashy diplomatic initiative will make settlement of the Cambodian problem more remote because Chatchai gave Hun Sen too much importance, thinking Hun Sen alone could solve the conflict. In fact, Hun Sen is merely a puppet who must listen to Vietnamese directives, which is why Vietnamese troops have been helping Hun Sen suppress the other Cambodian factions, the action which has resulted in the current division in Cambodia.

As for Prince Sihanouk, recognition of him as Cambodian leader by the CGDK and a majority of the Cambodian people and the support he has received from the international community and ASEAN prove he must have certain good qualities. Chatchai's dialogue with Hun Sen without informing Sihanouk in advance, as called for by protocol, implies that Sihanouk has been given short shrift. Sihanouk has reacted by announcing that he will not attend the JIM II unless the Hun Sen faction accepts the CGDK's five-point proposal.

It can be said that Chatchai's new diplomatic initiative had something to do with what happened. Chatchai should have anticipated the problem and prepared a solution before inviting Hun Sen for talks. If the JIM II fails, the Cambodian conflict will surely drag on, and Chatchai can hardly deny responsibility. If this is the case, Chatchai's position could be affected because the opposition bloc and certain government parties are apparently not happy with Gen Chatchai's new diplomatic initiative either.

Outcome of Bangkok Meetings on Cambodia Viewed
BK0502094189 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 3 Feb 89

[“Article”: “Path for Peace in Cambodia”]

[Text] Efforts to solve the Cambodian problem and find genuine peace are gaining momentum. Thailand's role has been watched by the world. Last week, Hun Sen, a top leader of the Heng Samrin regime, visited Thailand as a private guest of Prime Minister General Chatchai

Chunhawan. Although the visit touched off widespread criticism, Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan repeated that he invited Hun Sen to Bangkok so that the latter could witness the economic progress in Thailand and compare it with Cambodia, plagued by war and deprived of peace for national development. Gen Chatchai said he mainly wished to help the Cambodian people turn to each other under a national reconciliation policy. This reflects the sincere intention of the Thai government to see genuine peace restored to Cambodia.

Thailand's effort achieved another step of progress. From the meeting with Hun Sen, Thailand learned the position of the Heng Samrin faction in Cambodia. On 30 January, representatives of the CGDK factions, Son Sann, Prince Ranariddh—who is the son of Prince Sihanouk—and Khieu Samphan met the Thai prime minister and government delegation in Bangkok in order to put forward their demands on the Cambodian issue. The meeting between the three-party coalition leaders and the Thai delegation achieved satisfactory results. What is most important is that the three Cambodian leaders pledged to attend the second informal meeting on Cambodia to be held in Jakarta in February. Hun Sen, leader of the Heng Samrin regime, has already said that he will attend the Jakarta meeting.

The three CGDK leaders held a news conference after the meeting in Bangkok. Son Sann praised Thailand for having arranged this historic meeting which, he said, has enabled them to see light at the end of the tunnel. He confirmed the desire of the Cambodian people, no matter from which faction, to see an end to any foreign interference in their country, and seeking only self-government by the Cambodian people.

A major problem lies in the question of how to achieve peace in the region, especially the mechanism for supervision and control of peace in Cambodia after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. A point of contention among the Khmer factions is the demand by the CGDK for the removal of the Heng Samrin Regime in Phnom Penh before the election and the formation of a four-party coalition government and the stationing of an international peacekeeping force. The Heng Samrin regime has firmly rejected the demand for the abolition of the regime in Phnom Penh, but says it is willing to allow the participation of the three CGDK factions. It has also rejected any armed United Nations peacekeeping force to oversee the situation in Cambodia.

Internal conflict among the Cambodian leaders is a major obstacle in the search for peace in Cambodia. Although all parties are looking for ways to end the prolonged war which has dragged on for more than 10 years, there is still no solution in sight which is acceptable to all sides. Nevertheless, the meeting between the CGDK factions and the Thai delegation on 30 January has helped create a good atmosphere for the peace effort. Prime Minister Chatchai

was happy that all parties adopted a more reconciliatory attitude as they all agreed to attend the second informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta.

This attitude is favorable for the search of peace, desired not only by the people of Cambodia, but by all people. We therefore hope that, at the second Jakarta meeting in February, the leaders of the various Khmer factions will turn to each other in reconciliation.

Thailand's peace effort, especially its initiative for a meeting between the Thai prime minister and Hun Sen, has drawn a positive response from the Heng Samrin regime, which pledged that it would make more reconciliatory moves in future negotiations with the CGDK factions. This is because it wants to restore peace to Cambodia and enable the countries in the region to cooperate more fully to achieve economic prosperity for all.

Vietnam

Foreign Minister on Withdrawal From PRK

AU0602102689 Vienna PROFIL in German
6 Feb 89 p 42

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Marcus Stadler in Ho Chi Minh City: "Final Minutes in the Civil War"; date not given]

[Text] PROFIL: You have announced the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989, provided that a political solution to the conflict is found before then. What are the chances for this?

Nguyen Co Thach: They are excellent. Most of the parties involved are looking for a speedy solution to the conflict, in particular the foreign powers. Almost total agreement was reached at the meeting of representatives of China and Thailand with our representatives. Concessions have been made to us. A schedule has been established for stopping the supply of arms to all factions in Cambodia, and also to the government of the People's Republic. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops is taking place parallel to that.

PROFIL: Then what is blocking the final breakthrough?

Nguyen Co Thach: There are still differences on when the future coalition government is to be formed—before or after free elections. The establishment of the national army is also still unclear.

PROFIL: How do you conceive this transitional government?

Nguyen Co Thach: Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen proposes to respect the status quo until free elections can be held.

PROFIL: Should the Hun Sen government organize the elections?

Nguyen Co Thach: In addition to the government of the People's Republic, there will be a committee for national reconciliation that is to deal with this.

PROFIL: Who is to be on this committee?

Nguyen Co Thach: All four factions—the Hun Sen government and the three-party resistance coalition.

PROFIL: Why do you think Prince Sihanouk is against this construction?

Nguyen Co Thach: Sihanouk changes his standpoints like the weather changes in London. In the long run, it is not good if one engages too much in tactics. One loses credibility. Sihanouk is increasingly under pressure of time. I always say: The last minutes have come in this game of soccer.

PROFIL: Why are you against an international peace-keeping force which is strong enough to settle erupting quarrels?

Nguyen Co Thach: There have been bad experiences with such peacekeeping forces. Look at the Congo or Lebanon. This makes the already difficult situation only more complicated.

PROFIL: You have agreed with the Thais on the term "International Control Commission" (ICC). What is this commission supposed to do?

Nguyen Co Thach: The foreign observers are to reveal human rights violations in Cambodia and pillory them internationally.

PROFIL: Do you think that the Khmer Rouge could return to power with force?

Nguyen Co Thach: If foreign support (particularly from the PRC) is stopped, they will not be able to do so. Otherwise, I can imagine that.

Delegation Visits Injured Soldiers in PRK

BK0602052289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] A delegation of the VFF Central Committee led by Comrade Phan Anh, vice chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, paid a visit and presented Tet greetings to wounded and sick soldiers, cadres, and doctors undergoing treatment or working at Military Hospital 122 in the capital city of Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The delegation was accompanied by Chan Ven, permanent member of the KUFNCD National Council and general secretary of the PRK Council of State, and representatives of the Lao and Cambodian embassies.

Comrades Phan Anh and Chan Ven cordially chatted with cadres, combatants, and wounded soldiers and presented them with Tet gifts.

Cooperation Talks Held With Soviet Group

BK0402132789 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 3—The Vietnam-USSR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation held its 14th session here on February 2-3.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese section of the said commission, and the Soviet delegation by V.K. Gusev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and head of the Soviet section of the commission.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the fact that the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries at all levels has constantly developed and gradually been renovated in line with the new policies of the two parties and in accordance with the Vietnamese-Soviet summit agreement. The two head delegates signed the memo of the session and agreed to meet again in Moscow in April this year. The Soviet governmental delegation left here today.

Do Muoi Receives CPSU's Gusev

BK0502142489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 February, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the Presidential Palace Comrade Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who headed the Soviet delegation to the inauguration of the first generator group of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and to the 14th session of the Vietnam-USSR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Comrade Do Muoi asked Comrade Gusev to convey the sincere gratitude of our party, government, and people to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and people for their valuable assistance and effective cooperation so far. Comrade Do Muoi expressed special thanks to all Soviet personnel who helped put the first generator group of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant into operation as scheduled and thereby made a great contribution to increasing power supply necessary for promoting production, improving the people's lives, and implementing the socioeconomic tasks set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress.

He reiterated the determination of our party and people to constantly consolidate and develop their all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of the two countries as well as of the whole socialist community, and for the sake of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Comrade Gusev reiterated the Soviet Government and people's unchangeable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defense. He sincerely thanked our government for inviting the Soviet Government delegation to the inauguration of the first generator group of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, a great event in the history of the effective cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Comrades Do Muoi and Gusev highly valued the cooperation between the two countries and expressed the determination of the two parties and peoples to further promote their cooperation in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress' restructuring program and the 6th CPV Congress' renovative line so as to meet each country's requirements in the new situation more satisfactorily with each passing day.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of comradeship and brotherliness.

Also attending the reception were Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Comrade Mayorets, [USSR] minister of power and electrification; and Comrade Kachin, Soviet ambassador in Vietnam.

USSR To Help With Electrical Projects

BK0402131989 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 3—A document on Soviet assistance to Vietnam in energy development has been signed here.

The document provided among many things, that the 2nd turbine generator at the Soviet-built Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant will be commissioned in the 4th quarter of 1989.

Also on this occasion, two other documents of cooperation have been signed, one on Soviet assistance in the restoration and upgrading of the electric grid in Hanoi and Haiphong port city; and the other on Soviet supply of electric equipment and specialists for the equipment of 35-kv electric lines on Vietnam.

PRC Ambassador Attends Hanoi Gathering

OW0502001089 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] On the occasion of the coming Lunar New Year festival, the Vietnam-China Friendship Association held a cordial gathering with the Chinese ambassador in Hanoi on 30 January. Present at the function were Pham Nhu Cuong and other members of the executive committee of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, as well as representatives of mass organizations in Hanoi. The Chinese ambassador and Mrs Li Shichun and other Chinese Embassy officials attended the gathering.

Comrade Pham Nhu Cuong spoke at the get-together. He expressed the wishes of the Vietnamese people to restore the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China at an early date. He said that the Vietnam-China Friendship Association will work vigorously to contribute to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

In his speech, Ambassador Li Shichun said: Through our common efforts, we will overcome all the problems and achieve the normalization of relations between our two countries.

The gathering was held in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness, and mutual understanding.

Ambassador to PRC Hosts Spring Tea Party

OW0402055089 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] To greet the Spring Festival, a traditional festival of Vietnamese (and Chinese) people, Vietnamese Ambassador to China Nguyen Minh Phuong hosted a tea party in Beijing on (231 January). Representatives from the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and other relevant departments were invited guests and attended the party.

On the same day, Li Shichun, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam, held a film reception in Hanoi.

Development of Trade With Laos Reviewed

BK0602093389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Article by Duc Quang on "new features of Vietnamese-Lao trade relations"]

[Text] Trade relations and economic cooperation between Vietnam and Laos have been constantly consolidated and successfully developed. A prominent feature of this development has been the granting of autonomy in business to grass roots establishments and the determination of the amount of goods to be exchanged according to the principle of import-export balance.

Reflecting this spirit, the protocol on goods exchange and payments between the two countries for 1989 specifically determined the value and kinds of goods involved, calling for continued deliveries to Laos of Vietnamese sugar, fish meal, canned milk, bicycles, nails, cotton yarn, notebooks, nylon sheets, mosquito nets, blankets, and modern medicines. It also put an end to the deliveries of items not essential for the promotion of trade or not needed by Laos such as salt, alum, canned meat, knitwear, and towels.

On our part, we will buy gypsum, coffee, tobacco, plywood, and automobile tires from Laos, but will stop importing timber and kamala, which do not sell well, and some other items listed in the protocol but unavailable for delivery. To tap additional sources of exchangeable goods to be paid for in foreign currency or in commodities as warranted by the managerial mechanism of Laos, a limit has been set on the amount of goods to be delivered to the central government by the grass roots units, thereby allowing the foreign trade organizations of one country to make direct goods exchanges with the sectors and localities of the other country through joint ventures and economic associations. From 1989 onward, goods exchanges between the two countries through local trade channels will no longer be restricted to sister provinces and localities, nor will they have to be conducted through sister provinces. Instead, such exchanges will be expanded to all provinces and establishments that need them. This new formula provides extremely favorable conditions for increasing the variety of goods, expanding trade, augmenting the import-export value, and stimulating production development. However, it also requires businessmen to be dynamic and responsive and calls for new state managerial mechanisms suitable for this form of trade.

Aside from the renovation of the pattern of goods exchanges, many appropriate forms of bilateral cooperation will be developed, with the most important being the setting up of joint ventures and associated establishments to produce goods in Laos or Vietnam. In the immediate future, we will organize the manufacturing of bamboo and rattan products and garments and act as each other's agent in selling goods to third-country markets.

On the foundation of the Vietnamese-Lao special relations, the trade link and economic cooperation between the two countries are developing both in scope and scale. This development requires that the remaining problems peculiar to market relations facing both the business establishments and managerial agencies be resolved immediately. To do so, there must be quicker changes in the organizational structure of the Vietnam Import-Export Corporation to suit the trend of autonomy in business and to achieve financial self-sufficiency through import-export balance. The corporation must be given the right to decide on the selling prices of its goods and to establish direct trade links with grass roots units. In addition, it must be authorized to send representatives to any Lao province whenever necessary, just as Laos

sends representatives to our provinces to survey goods supplies and market requirements, provided the corporation bears all the costs involved.

In the field of transportation, due to the characteristics of the trade formula applied between the two countries, we are responsible for shipping all exports and imports to the grass roots units for Laos. This requires setting up a specialized organization capable of expeditiously meeting all transportation requirements of Laos and generating enough hard currency to finance its own operations.

CPV, Indian Party Officials Meet, Hold Talks
BK0402074389 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT
4 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 4—Hoang Bich Son, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its International Department, has held talks in New Delhi with V.N. Gadgil, secretary general of the Indian National Congress Party (I).

The two sides compared notes on international and regional issues, the economic development in each country and other matters of mutual concern.

An Indian party delegation is expected to visit Vietnam this year to exchange views on strengthening the bilateral relations between the two parties.

Construction Workers to Bulgaria, USSR
BK0602081089 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT
6 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 6—Since its creation nearly one year ago, VINACONEX, the Vietnam construction export firm under the Ministry of Construction, has won orders from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Iraq and some other countries.

Among the socialist countries, Bulgaria is the first to cooperate with the firm under the system of package contracts. At present, a company of VINACONEX named VINSOPESTROY with a workforce of 800 is building some public facilities in Sofia like the Levski creche, the Optrakupen telephone exchange and the Zipkova vocational school. The second company in Bulgaria, VINABELASTROY, is taking part in the construction of the Beleno nuclear electric power plant after handing blocks No. 343 and 443 some other projects to Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has asked for more Vietnamese workers and mechanics to assemble several pumping stations. Aside from the two above-mentioned companies, VINACONEX has also sent work teams to Kyustendil and Stanke Dimitrov in Bulgaria.

In the Far East region of the Soviet Union, VINAVLASTROY's 1,000 workers are building in three cities, Vladivostok, Usuri and Partrizan. They are helping to build a computerization centre of the General Material

Supply Department, a children recreation centre, 300 flats in Vladivostok, a creche, a shop and more than 300 flats in Ussuri. In the meantime, other sub-contracting units have been assigned construction tasks in the southern part of the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia, for its part, has invited 19 Vietnamese construction units composed of 773 workers.

V.I.N.A.C.O.N.E.X has also sent its technicians and workers to several Middle East countries such as Iraq and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It has signed contracts with Iraq for the construction of projects No. 555 and 359 which will involve several thousands of Vietnamese construction workers.

Search Organized for Missing Relatives

*BK0402132489 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 3—The Vietnam Red Cross has been authorized by the state to open a service for searching missing relatives and families (?excluding) (the Amerasians and American servicemen missing in Vietnam war).

The executive committee of the Vietnam Red Cross has held two courses in this field for Red Cross workers in 21 southern lectures of the courses were Mr. Francois Perez, director of the information seeking centre of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other ICRC representatives in Vietnam. [sentence as received]

In the coming years, the Vietnam Red Cross plans to gradually expand its work in the search for missing relatives and families both at home and abroad.

CPV Secretariat Meets on Resolution

*BK0202071989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
20 Jan 89 pp 1, 4*

[Text] Political Bureau Resolution 10 on renovating the mechanism of economic management in agriculture has quickly taken root in life.

The Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City from 16 to 19 January to review the implementation of this resolution. The conference focused its efforts on making an accurate assessment of the application of the resolution, affirming the correct policies and tasks already accomplished, developing new possibilities, overcoming shortcomings, dealing with fresh problems, and promoting the implementation of the resolution as called for by the current situation.

The conference was attended by the deputy secretaries of provincial party committees, the vice chairmen of provincial people's committees in charge of agriculture, and the heads or deputy heads of the agricultural sections of all provinces and cities throughout the country. Also present were a number of representatives of districts and

grassroots establishments and those of the central departments and services concerned. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the party Central Committee, directed the conference.

Comrade Le Phuoc Tho read a report in which he reviewed the current situation and pointed out the direction to be followed in the coming days.

All the statements made at the conference unanimously agreed on the following assessment: Though issued only 8 months ago, Resolution 10 has won a high level of unanimity of views of many people from the top to bottom and has yielded numerous marked results in some fields.

Regarding the restructuring of production, several policies, especially those on rational grain-buying prices, on stabilizing the area of contracted farmland for long periods, on abolishing the management mechanism based on state subsidies in collective economic organizations, and on guaranteeing the interests of workers, have had a positive impact. This has encouraged peasants to zealously apply themselves to production work. In some areas, there has been noticeable progress, especially in rice planting, in shrimp breeding for export, and in the growing of some industrial crops in Eastern Nam Bo, the Central Highlands.

Concerning the renovation of management in production and business establishments, the following results have been obtained:

- Some state-operated production units have applied the self-financing system; determined a rational scale of activities, switched to general business operations; implemented the system of end-product contract with laborers, households, and groups of households; turned over some production tools to workers on contract; and broadened joint ventures and cooperation with different economic sectors, thereby creating favorable conditions for each other to effectively develop production.
- In the collective economic sector, many cooperatives and production collectives have taken one step further in readjusting the relations of ownership by turning over—in the forms of sale, contractual sale, and bidding sale—some means of production such as draft animals, farm implements, small machines...to households. The majority of cooperatives and production collectives have switched to implementing the system of product contract based on set norms and unit prices and have abolished the system of work-point contract. A number of cooperatives and production collectives have engaged in service business, signed contracts with organizations and private

individuals to provide services, or carried out production under contract in various trades and branches, obtaining fairly good results.

In the fairly good cooperatives and production collectives which have switched to the new management mechanism, peasants have worked with enthusiasm; production has developed; the living conditions of cooperative members have been improved; democracy and openness have been realized in all fields, from production to distribution and consumption; and people endowed with economic managerial skills and good quality have been elected to the management boards.

At varying degrees, the new changes show that:

- More land, water bodies, hills, and forests have been put into use. Peasants have become more attached to their land and invested their money in intensive cultivation, multicropping, and the expansion of areas under cultivation. Formerly, many peasants returned land contracted to them, showing no interest for it. Now they have asked to get it back. Under the form of bidding, many pieces of distant, poor quality, hilly, and difficult to cultivate land have been put to use with good success. Peasants have invested their money in intensive rice cultivation in land areas received under the second part of their contracts, and the rice output is reported to be fairly good.
- Material and technical bases have been used satisfactorily, and they have increased in number. Cattle and machinery delivered by cooperatives and production collectives through bidding to their members for management have been cared for, repaired, maintained, and used in a more satisfactory manner. Many cooperatives and production collectives have used money obtained from their product sales to buy more facilities; they have also loaned money to their members to buy new property. The number of people using their own money to buy cattle, improvised farm tools, and mechanical devices has been relatively large.
- Scientific-technical advances have continued to be put into production. What is new is that a number of cooperatives have signed contracts with various scientific organs at the local and central levels to introduce new technology into production.
- Relations of interests have been resolved in a more satisfactory manner. In those areas where the unit price based contract and product contract systems have been applied, during the 1987-88 winter-spring crop, producers were given 35-45 percent (instead of 15-20 percent as was previously the case) of the total products under contract. Those households that had capital and labor invested in various jobs received up to 60-70 percent. The number of products turned out under contract have been larger than ever and there have been fewer cases of new debts. Some localities have even been able to repay part of their old debts, fulfill their obligatory contributions to the state, and set up cooperative funds. Those localities reserving part of their land to contract out for cultivation have been able to increase their commodity production and collective revenue. That is why they have had conditions to tackle in an even more satisfactory manner the many welfare policies for rural people, particularly for families entitled to prerogative policies.
- All funds and other contributions have been meticulously calculated. Formerly, cooperatives and production collectives used to maintain numerous illegal funds, creating a burden for the collective. Now there are only three funds left—collective welfare funds, production development funds, and emergency funds for natural calamities. Many production collectives have maintained a fund only when there was a need for special expenses. The bad practice of holding eating and drinking parties and spending wastefully has been reduced.
- Management mechanism has been streamlined and management-related expenditures reduced. Almost all cooperatives and production collectives have streamlined their management apparatus, reducing their staff by 30-50 percent and even 60-70 percent in certain areas.
- Family economy has shown dynamic, diverse development. With its new management mechanism, family economy is no longer restricted to 5-10 percent of the land area around one's own house. Instead, it has been expanded to other areas—ricefields, ponds, lakes, fruit orchards, machinery, and so forth—under various forms (borrowing land or taking bids for cultivation). Family economy is cooperating with other economic components through economic integration, joint venture, capital pooling, and services offered under economic contracts. Family economy does not stop at farm production for self-sufficiency but has begun turning out marketable farm products such as coffee, pepper, cashews, and shrimp for export.

As for individually- and privately-run economies, many families have responded to the state policies and put their money in various trading businesses. The scope of their activities is relatively large and their economic operations are diverse and flexible, both in production and support services.

In summing up, implementation of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 on renovating economic management in agriculture has scored fine results and produced new factors. Most importantly, renovative thought in reality has been proven correct and appropriate. However, this is only an initial result in

resolving some issues at the agricultural sector's grassroots level. Renovation of the state management mechanism and other sectors in general has been carried out slowly.

On the basis of appraising finished and unfinished work, the conference defined a number of tasks that must be done to improve the production and investment structure, rearrange and satisfactorily use various economic components, and renovate the mechanism, policy on, and organization of cadres. The conference also proposed concrete measures for organizing implementation of the resolution so as to create ever more vigorous changes in the days ahead.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh noted that it is necessary to integrate basic points of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 including: the release of all production forces, development of socialist commodity-producing agriculture, and the combination of agricultural development with the building of a new socialist countryside. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh noted that to uniformly implement the basic points of the resolution we must carry out the following main tasks: release of all of society's production forces, the strengthening of various economic components, and development of economic joint venture and share holding.

On the basis of granting production and business autonomy to state-run and collective establishments, we should allow them to determine their appropriate scale and form of management without coercion and duplication, while taking the production and business result as a measure of their success.

A commodity-producing agricultural system is a combination of agriculture and industry, and of production and the circulation and distribution of goods. For this reason, Resolution No 10 was not designed only for agriculture, but also for the economic, cultural, and social sectors as well.

Development of production must be combined with the building of a new countryside and new socialist peasants.

Appraising the finished and unfinished tasks in the implementation of Resolution No 10, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh raised some noteworthy points as follows:

There have been some achievements in the implementation of Resolution No 10, but they are initial, thus we should not be subjective. We must advance in a correct direction while following up our tasks to overcome shortcomings and promptly resolve problems that arise.

Agriculture is very diversified in terms of crop patterns and species and locations. As a result, in implementing the resolution, we should neither apply a duplicated, rigid form nor arbitrarily formulate policies contrary to those of the government because it may create confusion in the enforcement of rules and regulations.

Reviewing experiences derived from new factors is one of the most important measures in organizing implementation; we should do this along with the struggle against negativism.

We should pay special attention to broadening democracy in the countryside because the condition of lacking democracy and bureaucratism still prevails in many aspects and at various echelons. However, democracy must be controlled and should not be allowed to develop spontaneously.

Tet Visits by Central Leadership Reported

*BK0402150989 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 4—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today met with officials of the party committee and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of the Tet Lunar New Year festival. Speaking at the cordial gathering, Nguyen Van Linh commended them for their initiatives in implementing the party's resolution, especially those aimed at liberating the productive forces and mobilizing and economic sectors for national construction.

Earlier, from February 1-3, the Vietnamese party leader visited several production and cultural establishments in the 10th precinct and Dong Hung Village and the privately-owned road and bridge construction company Xacogiva in Hoc Mon District.

At Xacogiva, Nguyen Van Linh welcomed the national capitalists' contributions to national development. He reaffirmed the party and governments's policy of protecting the legitimate interests of all citizens and equality among the various economic sectors.

For his part, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi called at the army unit in charge of the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and a number of private families, including those of the late writer Nguyen Tuan and Vo An Ninh, an 83-year-old photographer.

Vo Chi Cong Visits Ha Nam Ninh Province

*BK0602135589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Summary] "During 1-2 February, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, paid a tet visit to Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization and people. Chairman Vo Chi Cong visited Ly Nhan district, a low-lying 5th-month spring rice area that can plant two crops a year and that has access to a vast area for the winter crop. He also visited the Mai Cong agricultural production cooperative which, despite its very limited cultivation land, has expanded an area for the winter crop and has quickly increased its grain output. The chairman visited the Nam Dinh textile union factory, the

19 May weaving cooperative, and Vi Khe hamlet, Dien Xa village, Nam Ninh District which successfully developed its orchard economy. He also visited a number of families that have given meritorious service to the revolution and that have scored achievements in collective production and in developing family economy. He worked and talked with key cadres of the province.

"At these places, Chairman Vo Chi Cong listened as local leaders reported the 1988 socioeconomic situation and orientation and tasks for socioeconomic development for the 1989-90 period.

"At Ly Nhan District, after hearing leading cadres report on the district's situation, Chairman Vo Chi Cong expressed his satisfaction and commended the district party organization and people who, despite difficulty in production, have paid special attention to water conservancy projects to develop ricefields, who have applied scientific and technological advancements to satisfactorily plant two rice crops, who have expanded an area for the winter crop, and who have increased the grain production output from 35,000 tonnes in 1986 to 51,000 tonnes in 1988."

At Dong Ly village, Chairman Vo Chi Cong met Aunt Tran Thi Than whose four sons were fallen combatants, Mrs Tran Thi Tinh whose husband and four sons sacrificed their lives for the fatherland, and Uncle Tran Van Pha, a Catholic. The chairman solicitously inquired about the spiritual and material life of these persons. He emotionally said: Our party, state, and people will never forget families of the fallen combatants and wounded soldiers who have given great meritorious services. The chairman urged leading cadres of localities to educate the people and make them understand the rear service policy so as to implement it satisfactorily. "In Ha Nam Ninh Province, after hearing Comrade Bui Xuan Son, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Comrade Dinh Gia Huan, chairman of the provincial people's committee, report on the implementation of the 1988 state plan and tasks of the province in the 1989-90 period, the chairman cordially talked to key cadres of the province. He commended the Ha Nam Ninh party organization and people for their efforts in developing the tradition of unity and in effectively implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee, especially the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 on renovating economic management in agriculture. The province is paying special attention to exploiting its various great potentials to create favorable conditions for the development of goods production."

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Vo Chi Cong highly commended the Ha Nam Ninh troops and people for their achievements scored during the past period. He expressed the hope that the provincial party organization and people will continue to develop their achievements, overcome shortcomings, satisfactorily carry

out the three major economic programs, firmly resolve the food problem, and vigorously develop economic components and traditional trades of the province.

Gives New Year Greetings

BK0602042589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Greetings message from Vo Chi Cong, Chairman of the Council of State and Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, to the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the traditional Vietnamese New Year on 6 February]

[Text] Dear comrades and combatants: On the occasion of the traditional New Year, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I cordially extend my best regards and warmest greetings to the entire compatriots, members of the people's armed forces, cadres, workers, civil servants, intellectuals, writers and artists, families of fallen heroes, war invalids, sick soldiers, veteran cadres and retired cadres, families with revolutionary credits, elderly people, youths, teenagers, and children, compatriots of various ethnic and religious groups, and overseas compatriots.

Last year the compatriots and combatants nationwide developed their persistent revolutionary tradition in striving to overcome difficulties and hardships in production, combat, and work. We have carried out renovation in accordance with the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and have achieved some progress in meeting various socioeconomic objectives. The newly introduced management mechanism and other new policies and lines of the party and state have brought about good results and valuable experiences.

In the entire country, there have emerged numerous new factors and many dynamic and successful models in production and business. The character of democracy and openness in the social life, in the activities of various people-elected organs and mass organizations, in the press, and in various cultural and in artistic activities is being rekindled.

The renovative and open-minded foreign policy of our party and state has won broad support and sympathy in Southeast Asia and the world over.

On behalf of the party and state, I heartily express appreciation to the entire workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, members of the armed forces, and the compatriots of various ethnic and religious groups for their high sense of mastership and sense of self-reliance and self-support, for their development of talents and wisdom in the cause of socialist construction and national defense, and for their fulfillment of international obligation.

I hail the Vietnamese nationals living abroad for having always looked toward the fatherland and for having endeavored to make their contributions to national construction.

I sincerely extend my warm greetings to all those international comrades and friends who are joining with our people in celebrating the traditional New Year.

Dear compatriots and combatants, although there are still numerous socioeconomic difficulties confronting our process of renovation, with achievements and experiences achieved, we have a great chance in our efforts to gradually stabilize various aspects of socioeconomic activities and effect changes for the better in the new year.

Let comrades and combatants be united around the party, the National Assembly, and the government; enthusiastically emulate in production and work; strictly practice thrift; maintain discipline; uphold the law; be determined to guard against all negative manifestations; strive to develop new factors and good models; resolutely carry out the 1989 state plan; and score new achievements to mark our highly esteemed President Ho Chi Chinh's 100th birth anniversary.

In the new year, let the entire people and troops be united and be of the same mind, trying to develop their right to mastery, step up the renovation undertaking, and strive to gain new successes.

My cordial salutation.

Leads Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

*BK0502090589 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
5 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 5—A Vietnamese party, state, national assembly and fatherland front delegation has paid a floral tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum on the occasion of the Lunar New Year festival.

The delegation included Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

The same day, delegations of various public offices and mass organizations as well as overseas Vietnamese who have returned for the Tet festival and foreign guests also paid tributes at the mausoleum.

District Party Organization Congresses Held *BK0502050889*

[Editorial Report] On 2 and 4 February, Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese carried two reports on the convening of party congresses at the district level.

At 0500 GMT on 2 February, the radio presented a 1-minute report on the congress held recently by the party organization of Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province. The report begins: "Over the past 2 years, Trieu Hai District of Binh Tri Thien Province has undergone relatively obvious changes in implementing the three economic programs. In their statements at the recent district party organization, the delegates did not bother to reiterate the achievements of the district but tried to bring up the good points and shortcomings in leadership over socioeconomic development, as well as the lessons of success and failure in party building work." The report concludes: "In the next 2 years, Trieu Hai will strive to raise its average annual per capita grain distribution to 400 kg, plant another 1,700 hectares of forests, exploit 2,500 metric tons of marine products, and produce \$2-million worth of export goods."

At 2300 GMT on 4 February, the radio carried a 1-minute report saying that "the mountainous district of Chan Yen in Hoang Lien Son Province recently held its 15th congress for party organization delegates. According to the report, "the congress scrupulously reviewed shortcomings and weaknesses of the district party organization during the past 2 years, and criticized a number of key cadres for their paternalism and lack of organization and discipline. It also defined orientations for the district's socioeconomic development for the 1989-90 period."

New Party Membership Down 20 Percent

*BK0502144189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[From the 3 February Press Review]

[Text] NHAN DAN reports on page 3 that in 1988 basic party organizations throughout the country admitted 82,824 new party members. Compared with 1987, the number of new members fell by 20 percent. There were many factors responsible for this reduction. First, following the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No 4 and the party Central Committee's resolution No 5, many basic party organizations have paid special attention to enhancing the quality of party members. Second, party committees at grass roots units were busy arranging and perfecting their organization to hold party organization congresses at two levels. For this reason, the number of new members last year was in conformity with reality. Among the newly admitted party members, 45.6 percent came from the armed forces.

Notice Issued on Use of Identification Cards

*BK0502140789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Text] On 1 February, the Ministry of Interior issued the following notice on use of identification cards:

1. Identification cards must be carried by those who travel anywhere within the territory of Vietnam. Those who make trips to the border areas and offshore islands, and those who work at sea must produce their permits in accordance with state regulations.
2. All citizens who leave their subwards, villages, and units must carry identification cards for inspection by the authorities when requested. Military personnel must produce their VPA identification cards.
3. Buying, selling, altering, lending, borrowing, or forging of identification cards are strictly prohibited.
4. Those who do not have an identification card or who have lost it must promptly report to the ward, district, town, and city police offices subordinate to the province where they made their household registration in order to apply for or renew their identification cards.

Ward, district, town, and city police offices subordinate to provinces are responsible for quickly resolving the people's request. They must issue identification cards to the people within 30 days in cities and towns, and 50 days in the rural and mountain areas, at the latest from the day they received the people's applications.

The Ministry of Interior requests all citizens to seriously abide by the stipulations of this notice. People's police forces must correctly enforce the regulations and provide favorable conditions for the people during their trips.

Army Journal Editorial on Renovation

BK0302091389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 2 Feb 89

["Excerpts" from editorial of February 1989 TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN: "The Working Class Stand in the Cause of Renovation of the Party"]

[Text] Vietnamese Communists must be firm in their working class, Marxist-Leninist, and socialist stand. They must proceed from the actual conditions of Vietnam to resolve the problems posed for the Vietnamese revolution in a fashion consistent with the regional and world situation, in the interests of the Vietnamese nation and for the sake of international duty.

Essentially, our party's and state's domestic and foreign policies as well as the problems concerning socialist construction and national defense in our country have many similarities with those of the fraternal socialist countries. However, they also have many differences. In the international arena, nations sharing a common ideology and the common working class stand closely coordinate with one another, but they do not blend into a single entity. We do not demand that the fraternal countries do as we do, and we do not do exactly as they do either. The creativity of each party and each country gives the strategies and tactics of the proletariat even more flexibility and greater strength. In socialism, there are certain things common and principled that are unalterable. Yet, owing to the different positions and roles of

countries, owing to their different conditions and situations, and owing to their different traditions and history, each nation has its own path, thereby creating many more models for socialism and further enriching it. That is the soul and essence of Marxism-Leninism.

The resolution of our sixth party congress and those of the party Central Committee are the embodiment of renovation on the stand of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, and socialism. Naturally, many highly complex issues are being raised in our party's and state's lines and policies as well as in the practical activities of various sectors, levels, localities, and units. Some issues have been affirmed, but many others are under study. Even many of the issues already affirmed are still being tested and can hardly be judged right or wrong in a hurry.

Renovation is a long process full of difficulties and complexities that must be tested time and again, and it is quite understandable if certain points are proved right while others are proved wrong. In this matter, we cannot be impatient, simplistic, subjective, or uncritical. However, while carrying out renovation in socialist construction, we must always distinguish the essential differences between socialism and capitalism. We must spotlight the superior features of socialism which even capitalism must acknowledge and apply in the capitalist system. We must clearly realize that the present limitations of socialism are not a product of its essence but of our shortcomings and errors. At the same time, we must expose the contradictions and insoluble problems of capitalism; distinguish the particular economic laws of capitalism from the common economic laws of social production by which all socioeconomic systems must abide; and differentiate the specific traits of capitalism from the fruit of the working people's struggle which capitalism must employ to maintain capitalist rule. We must clearly see the dynamic and effective managerial experiences of capitalism that we can apply to socialism, avoid all extremist thinking that swings from one pole to the opposite, from one-sidedly praising socialism to denying all its merits and contending that anything socialist is inferior; from unscientifically criticizing capitalism to beautifying, worshipping, and extolling it extravagantly.

In the field of national defense, there are also issues in which a clear line must be drawn. We must see the new factors of our time which directly influence national security. At present, the worries of many countries over insecurity are not prompted by various military and political factors but very often result mainly from economic inferiority. In the tempestuous development of the scientific and technological revolution, the economic gap between progressive and backward countries, and even between the progressive countries themselves, is huge and will continue to grow wider with each passing day if there is no renovation. Therefore, when our party says that we must carry out renovation, consolidate peace, concentrate our efforts on economic building, and strengthen external economic relations, we should not understand that these tasks have nothing to do with national defense. In fact, all this is aimed not only at gradually extricating our nation from poverty and backwardness but also at building national defense potential

and creating domestic and international economic, political, and social conditions for consolidating national defense and firmly maintaining security. At the same time, we must realize that, under such circumstances, the class struggle and national struggle will in no way diminish in intensity but, on the contrary, will continue in a more complex fashion, with no less fierceness.

Economic building is closely linked with all the military, political, ideological, and psychological struggle and the struggle over life-style. We must see all the characteristics of the struggle in our region, including the viewpoints, strategic policies, and military and political actions that the adversary has been stating and taking openly. For this reason, we must still heighten vigilance, be constantly on the alert, nurture no vague concepts, and have no illusions. We always want peace, and peace is the very essence of socialism. We have done much and will continue to hold high the banner of peace. But, this does not depend solely on our wishes and deeds. Peace, according to our conception, is a peace linked with independence and freedom. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom—this is the principled stance and sacred aspiration that President Ho Chi Minh solemnly announced to the world on behalf of our entire party, people, and Army.

We shall spare no effort to create conditions for making the country prosperous and the people strong, but not at the price of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It is with this viewpoint that we have come to understand that consolidating peace must go hand in glove with heightening vigilance and that concentrating on economic building does not mean to weaken our national defense. On the contrary, we must closely combine economic building with national defense to increase our national defense strength and capabilities in keeping with the military line and tasks that our party has determined and that are continuing to be implemented.

National construction and national defense are still the two strategic tasks of the revolution in our country.

Renovation Process During Spring Reviewed
BK0602142189 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Radio 'talk' on renovation process in Vietnam—portion recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners: Many countries in the world welcomed spring [the new year] more than a month ago, but now in Vietnam, according to the lunar calendar, the season has just begun. The first turbine at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant built on the Da River has been put into operation. A big oil reserve has been discovered offshore Con Dao—Poulo Condor—Island. All of this is good news for spring. Spring brings a change of the weather, and in other aspects it is the beginning of things new, just born. In this context, Vietnam is in spring all the year round because in this country, the renovation

process has been carried out for 2 years now. Spring and renovation, these words provide us with a similar meaning. We would now like to talk with you about the renovation process in Vietnam.

There are some foreigners who doubted; is there real renewal in Vietnam? This doubt is not groundless in Vietnam where difficulties are numerous. However, when Vietnam declared a total withdrawal of its volunteer troops from Kampuchea before September 1989 and a Vietnamese deputy foreign minister left for talks in Beijing, sensitive diplomats began to realize that the ice is starting to break and spring is coming. Even the most ardent oppositionists to Vietnam have to acknowledge Vietnamese foreign policies are really facing renewal, detente, and an openness.

It is no doubt that politics during this period of history are closely linked to the economy. That is why when the Resolution No 10 of the Communist Party of Vietnam is institutionalized, the Vietnamese farmers are created favorable conditions to sign contracts with the state, and beside their tax-paying duty they are entitled to decide on their own products. A number of foreign newspapers commented: Vietnam has recognized the existence and long-term development of a multisector economy in which the private economic sector plays an important role. Maybe with that perception, thousands of foreign businessmen entered Vietnam right after the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam. The number of investments is not great but rather prospective.

Recently, a number of Thai businessmen, scholars, and professors accompanied Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on his visit to Vietnam. They reiterated the statement by the Thai prime minister to turn Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea from battlefields into marketplaces. Mr Dusit Nonthanakhon, director of a cement enterprise in Thailand, said:

[Begin recording in Thai fading into English translation] We can see that Vietnam has numerous precious materials which can be exported to Thailand while Thailand also has many goods, especially consumer goods and building materials, to sell to Vietnam. In the near future, there will certainly be Vietnam's exported goods in Thailand and vice versa. [end recording]

Mr Dusit held that presently in Vietnam and Thailand, there are conditions conducive for the economic cooperation to be boosted in the near future.

It seems that a number of people think that the renovation process will lead Vietnam into the orbit of capitalism. They are mistaken. Obviously, Vietnam is now learning the experiences in management and applying scientific and technical progress of foreign countries, including capitalist ones, in its socialist building. Vietnam is opening its door to the world. At present, the Vietnamese economy is still poor and backward, but the first brick for a new building has been laid and we have confidence in the future.

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